

Eight heads may fall to Heath's axe

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Changes in the Heath Government are likely before the next session of Parliament opens on November 2. Mr Heath himself may not want to make but it is certain that some of his Cabinet colleagues and many Tory backbenchers do.

The Departments particularly under attack are Trade and Industry and the Home Office. Both are thought by many dedicated Conservatives to be doing the party less than the kind of service which would help the Tories back to power at the next general election.

Normally any Government makes a reshuffle at yearly intervals to reduce backbench frustrations. The present Government, elected in June 1970, is still basically unchanged and a reconstruction of minor offices before next session would be normal.

Even so, backbenchers feel more needs doing to make the Government appear both vigorous and real.

It is being suggested at Brighton that Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade and formerly Secretary for Scotland, might now retire and that Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under Secretary for Industry, should both be dismissed.

Many Tories regard Sir John's remark in Sheffield that the public should not become obsessed by the rate of unemployment as so inept that he should leave the Government to the advantage of the Tory Party.

Backbenchers who have specialised in foreign affairs regard the ministerial team at the Foreign Office as a disaster.

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They recognise the authority of Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the political power of Mr Geoffrey Rippon but they do not regard as of any great political value the work of Mr Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development; Mr Joe Golder (Minister of State); Lord Lothian (Under Secretary of State); or Mr Anthony Royle (Under Secretary of State).

There seems also to be a general view that Mr Richard Sharpley, Minister of State Home Office might be spared from membership of the Heath Government. The Home Office deals with problems which touch sensitive parts of the Conservative Party and the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, and Mr Mark Carlsie, Under Secretary, are fairly safe by Tory standards.

The Tories are not, however, prepared to lose office as a result of the stupidity of any Minister. Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, is not regarded as stupid but Mr Heath has made the Department so big that Mr Davies (with his virtues and defects) turns up at almost every Cabinet meeting.

The DTI, like the Department of the Environment, is too large for a single Minister although Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, and his ministerial colleagues are thought by the Government to be a good advertisement.

The possibility of Government changes will excite MPs. Mr Heath would be foolish to ignore the views of many of his supporters in the Commons that the present setup is damaging to the public interest.

It is not clear whether Mr Heath himself wishes to promote speculation. The issue in principle is between those Ministers who accept the "lame duck" doctrine of Mr Davies and those who do not wish to see Conservative representation eliminated totally from the "lame duck" areas.

Shah conjures up the past

From Walter Schwarz: Persepolis, October 15

THE SHAH's week of celebrations of 2,500 years since the founding of the Monarchy, came to a magnificent close here today as his guests, who have had more shows put on for them than most people, saw a march past which even they could hardly have seen equalled.

Thousands of horsemen, camels, and foot soldiers demonstrated each phase in the 2,500 years of Iranian history. Horse-drawn war chariots, shields and spears, and foot soldiers with armour-plated horses succeeded one another — not singly but in lavish confusion.

A massive war tower on wheels, fully manned, of the Achaemenid

period, was drawn by a man-of-war in full sail, also manned, and pulled by artfully concealed vehicles. Two years of planning, research, and rehearsal went into the parade and the choice of costumes, banners, weapons, and presentation. Horses had been bought from many countries to supplement the already splendid local collection.

A brass band heralded the transition in the display to the Pahlavi dynasty, founded in 1925 when the present Shah's father was crowned. Cavalry was still a feature but the

accent was on soldiers and airmen — men and women — who goose-stepped ceremonially past the guests. They were followed by young volunteers of the Universal Welfare Legion in sky blue uniforms.

After the success of last night's banquet, which was followed by a display among the ruins of Cyrus the Great's ceremonial city, and by particularly lavish fireworks which kept the guests out of doors wrapped in blankets until two in the morning, today's parade passed faultlessly in perfect weather, and the Shah and his Ministers can call the party a success.

● BELOW: A slice of the parade: soldiers in costumes of the Achaemenid period

Journalist who managed to get into the VIP enclosure because he knows the head of security, saw the Shah driving round in his open Rolls-Royce car as the guests were settling in, anxiously seeing that all went well, but somehow too jittery to stop and talk to anyone.

The journalist said he saw kings and queens and presidents looking a bit bewildered and at a loss how to pass the time once they were settled into their gilded tents. "Some were frankly bored and delighted to chat to a passer-by. There were Tito and Podgorny grinning at one another. I felt I was in a dream. Some of the monarchs and their wives sat idly in the doorway of their tent surveying passers-by like villagers before dusk," he said.

Miscellany, page 11

Two police shot dead

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Two RUC policemen were killed in Belfast yesterday afternoon when terrorists riddled their car with machine gun bullets in the Ardoyne area. They died instantly.

They were Constables Cecil Henry Cunningham, aged 46, and Constable John Thompson Haslett, aged 21, both of Belfast. Constable Cunningham, who had been awarded the RUC's long service and good conduct medals in 1968, was married with a son, aged nine.

Constable Haslett was single, but had a brother, aged 19, and a sister, aged 14.

The two men, in plain clothes, were sitting in a car at the junction of Twaddell Avenue and Woodvale Road. They were on security duty in connection with banks and post offices. Both were armed but police said they did not have time to return the fire.

The attackers, in two cars, drove towards the Crumlin Road. Police said later that one of the cars is thought to have been used in the attack was found in Ardoyne.

The Prime Minister, Mr Faulkner, said in a statement: "The horror of this dreadful crime speaks for itself, and I know the whole community will share with me the deep sense of shame and outrage. My immediate thoughts are for the relatives of the two men who at this time of great sorrow have my very deep personal sympathy."

The Chief Constable, Mr Graham Shillington, said this was yet another example of the depravity of criminals in the community.

The advisory committee appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Special Powers Act to review the cases of internees has recommended

the release of five. A statement by the committee said that four of the five cases were initiated by the internee. The fifth arose from a general machine gun bullets in the Ardoyne area. They died instantly.

The committee has so far reviewed 42 cases, and six have been adjourned. In 37 cases, it recommended that the men should not be released. In 20 of these the internees refused to appear before the committee which nevertheless considered their cases on the facts available.

A youth aged 18, was recommended for one week by a special court at Lisburn yesterday on a charge of murdering Joan Bennett, aged 18, at Englishtown, Co. Antrim, on October 13. A policeman told the court that the youth had admitted being a member of the official IRA, and had ammunition and gelignite in his possession.

18 arrests

In the past five days, the security forces have seized 21 guns, 5,689 rounds of ammunition, 430 detonators, gun magazines, six incendiary devices, and a large quantity of explosives and fuse wire.

In the same period 18 people have been arrested, and a number of them have been rounded up for questioning.

In Belfast yesterday gunmen fired at and missed two men at the junction of Gracehill Street and Torrington Avenue, Old Park. A civilian was hit in the leg. In Londonderry, a post office van was stolen in William Street, but was recovered later by troops.

Faulkner and Feather speeches, page 7

UCS stewards ride 'sell-out' protests

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

The shop stewards of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' Union yesterday survived an accusation that they had "sold out" the workers of Clydebanks in supporting the declaration of intent agreed between the Government and unions on Tuesday by Mr John Davies and Mr Dan McGarvey.

At the end of a meeting attended by more than seven thousand men in the Linthouse yard, Mr James Reid and Mr James Airlie, the chief spokesmen for the stewards' coordinating committee, won an overwhelming vote of confidence for the policy.

In the process, however, they had to emphasise more strongly than before the crucial condition that any final settlement of the UCS crisis would depend on cumulative proposals for the retention of all four yards and the whole labour force.

The challenge

The mood of the meeting made it clear that a private buyer would have to be found for Clydebanks if another deadlock is to be avoided. The challenge to the coordinating committee came from Mr Con Higgins, a shop steward at Clydebanks. He called on the meeting to reaffirm the initial policy of the workers' campaign based on preserving the four yards and the labour force intact as one unit. If the men

voted in favour of the minute of the meeting between Mr Davies and Mr McGarvey, he said, they would be voting for a "sell out."

Mr Higgins quoted a comment by Mr Jack Service, the general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, reported yesterday in the Guardian. While reaffirming the demands for the five yards, Mr Service had said that if a situation was reached where it was "75 per cent or nothing" the executive of the confederation would have to be very responsible in its attitudes. This meant, Mr Higgins suggested, that Clydebanks was going to be allowed to go to the wall. If the men accepted the minute they would be leaving their fellow workers in Clydebanks to fight on their own a battle which they must inevitably lose.

The charge of a sell-out was passionately denied by Mr Reid. He went on: "There will be no de jure recognition of the Govan Shipbuilders' Company (set up with Government backing by Mr Stenhouse). They will not be allowed to assume any managerial responsibilities in any of these yards until there are cast iron guarantees covering the four divisions and the labour force. There will be no agreements, no outcome of any discussions in the absence of solutions that cover the four yards."

But he said the coordinating committee had the authority of the men for the principle of

saving the yards under cumulative proposals. If they were to reject that now, they would be "crucified as wretched dogmatists," because their basic aim was to fight for the right to work. The chance of a single ownership would come when the Conservative Government was defeated at the polls and gave way to an alternative Government which was pledged to nationalise shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde.

Earlier Mr Reid had warned the men against false optimism on the outcome of this week's talks between the unions and the Government. He said: "We are not in any way out of the woods. We are right bang in the middle of the woods, and there are wolves waiting to pounce on us if we lose heart, lose fight, or make any tactical errors or mistakes."

More time

The minute of the meeting in London recorded the desire of the confederation to have suspended orders released for building at Govan, and its assurance on the contribution of the work force in building these vessels. This was in line with the policy of the work-in. But in any talks on wages it was accepted by Mr McGarvey that these would be conducted on the basis of existing or higher rates. There would be no negotiation on a reduction in wages.

The men's endorsement of the shop stewards' policy confirms that a little more time has been bought to produce orders for Govan and to find a buyer for Clydebanks. The decision of the meeting was welcomed by Mr Stenhouse, who acknowledged the contribution made by the shop stewards towards progress achieved this week. He added: "I would have been bitterly disappointed had the men cast aside all the hard work put into creating a climate in which the Government, the unions, the ship owners, and Govan Shipbuilders can begin to get Govan and Linthouse, and possibly Scotstoun after a feasibility study, on a sound working basis."

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Life sentence means life

Mr William Skingle was sentenced yesterday by Mr Justice Chapman to imprisonment for life for robbing Detective Constable John Coward at Reading. Mr Skingle, 34, was sentenced to life for robbing him nine times. Judge said his recommendation to the Home Secretary would be that the life sentence be literally a life sentence. He has been 15 years. (See page 6: Four others now in oil police murder, page 14)



Scottish oil

UK Exploration and Production Ltd., operating for Esso, said yesterday it had struck oil in the waters about 125 north-east of Aberdeen, carrying out flow (Report, page 14).

Rugby test

AND'S Rugby Union touring South Africa in proposals to play two test matches against the Springboks in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. England will play matches including one (David Frost, page 19).

Recovered

at Bologna yesterday a sixteenth-century tapestry by Vittore Carpaccio, worth £330,000 and from a church in the region, the previous

Fish mercury level 'too high'

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Fish from three British coastal areas have been found to contain anomalously high amounts of mercury, according to a report published yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. Single samples of fish and shellfish taken from the Thames Estuary, the Mersey Estuary, and Lüne Deep (Morecambe Bay) reveal a range of mercury levels up to five times the permitted limit in the United States. These findings, which will be subject to continued monitoring, have been referred to the Department of the Environment, which is to investigate the sources of contamination and to determine whether they are natural or man-made. In general, however, the sur-

vey confirms that levels of mercury in foodstuffs are low and that, taken as a daily national average, the amount of methylmercury consumed by people in Britain is below the level at which damage occurs. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, said yesterday that, quite apart from the low general level of intake, "it has not been possible to identify sample containing 9.1 parts per million mercury—almost 1,000 times more than the average. One sample in 11 of beef kidney and liver turned out to contain 14.0 and 3.0 parts per million respectively—again very much higher than the other samples. That few samples were seriously contaminated is, however, reassuring, and lends some validity to the technique of

assuming a national average daily intake. The generally higher levels of mercury in tinned tuna are again confirmed, although these levels were lower than indicated by the first investigation, carried out in December, 1970, which triggered the major Ministry survey. That this has now thrown up some areas which are by Swedish or United States standards, quite seriously contaminated, fully justifies the very careful co-ordinated effort for the completion of its first stage. Four thousand samples have been taken in the past 12 months and this survey on mercury is to be followed by reports on the same samples of contamination by lead and cadmium.

Green and unpleasant land, page 7

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Letter from Paris

Nesta Roberts

IF YOU can't go to Persopolis you can at least pretend (always assuming that you want to go to Persopolis). This week Paris's five public drugstores have been helping dreamers by serving Persian menus. Nothing as exotic as the raw camel — presumably something like viande de Grisons — which Maxims is reported to have laid on for the sheikhs among the Shah's guests: just salad of white cheese and herbs, with cucumber and green peppers, caviare if you could pay for it, brochettes (which are a standard dish here anyway), chicken done with saffron, and lamb braised with aubergines. To drink there was tea or vodka, both rather a far cry from the Chateau Lafitte 1945 at (they say) 400 francs a bottle which they have been drinking in Persopolis. At our local Publics drugstore most of the people I have noticed have been eating hamburgers and castelated sandwiches, and those complicated American salads, just as usual, but in the glossier arondissements the clientele was no doubt more adven-

turous — or better able to afford caviare. Women's Lib, of course, I am for; but it is not one of the subjects that keeps me awake at night. In passing, it is a bold, if still partly enslaved, woman who is prepared to say that in full knowledge of the kind of posturing it is likely to provoke, Children's Lib, on the other hand, I have been passionately concerned about ever since I have lived in Paris. Not because French parents are tyrants (unless you consider an insistence on please and thank you and not eating like a warthog to be oppression) but because living conditions in central Paris, far more than in most parts of central London, put a curb on childish exuberance, and most of all because, until you get to the Bois de Boulogne to the west or the Bois de Vincennes to the east, every patch of grass in a public open space has a Keep Off notice. Sometimes there is a small iron railing too. I have a poignant memory of seeing a young mother in one park holding out a very small boy in a breast-stroke position so that he could

pick one daisy from the forbidden lawn. Well, there has been a break-through in the Luxembourg Gardens. For some weeks now, a long narrow stretch of grass at the upper end has been turned over to children. For the first few days they were tentative: now joy is unconfined. They run and wrestle and somersault and leapfrog, parents come on to help with wheelbarrow races which were previously impossible (just try walking on your hands on gravel), games of soft-ball soccer proliferate. Little girls as well as little boys turn cartwheels — though come to think of it cartwheels seem to be one of the traditional accomplishments of French girlhood. I have seen a very stylish one turned by a senior pupil of the rather chic Cours Desir, the school which can claim Simone de Beauvoir as an old girl, and in the week she was sitting her Bachelot too (she did brilliantly, but I do not pretend to know what that proves). It would perhaps be a good idea to suggest that wheeled traffic, in the form of roller

skates and tricycles, should not be allowed on the grass. Both operate better on the path, quite apart from the fact that they cut up the turf. But in these matters the French seem to have an all-or-nothing attitude. It came out in much the same way over relaxing discipline in the lycées after the "events" of 1968. Pupils who, for the most part, had very little training in self-discipline saw restraints removed wholesale with results which were, and in some places still are, just what might have been expected. From Margate to — probably Madagascar — certain kinds of comic postcards are eternal and France has her quota of large ladies in bathing suits, of stern aunts with wispy little men in peril of being overlaid (has anybody ever established whether the artists are male or female?). Superimposed on them these are transient fashions, and we are at present enjoying, if that is the word, a new one which might interest sociologists. One example is headed "Ras le bol" — "fed up," with strikes, the politics, the telephone, politics,

pollution, traffic jams, the bomb, noise, the Metro. Another, more positive, begins "I believe in the dollar (already dated it will be observed), in everything I see, in myself (but nobody else does), that one should not believe in anything." A declaration that "I think of nothing else" is illustrated with 51 dainty pink bottoms. "For or against the pill: Strike out the one which does not apply" is illustrated by a border of 12 prawns. Presumably because of a sudden and surprising wave of reticence, "Will you, won't you?" is not illustrated at all. Apart from stirring up the livers of the sedentary, the Metro strike brought incidental benefits, glad as we all were to see the end of it after the better part of 10 days. One of the benefits was that finding oneself on foot, and perforce at leisure, one noticed details one would otherwise have missed. Which was how I found myself among a small group exclaiming with delight before Worth's windows in the Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré. As every schoolgirl used to know (but tastes in these things change),

what Worth's sell is scant, but what its windows were filled with was hats — and such hats! One range was horticultural, the other molluscol. Fruit hats are no novelty, though one has to be of a certain age to have childhood recollections of the clash of shining cherries overhead as one's elders went through the routine of social nodding and becking. But who ever dreamt of a hat made up of carrots, plums, lemons, and yellow peppers, or eggs and garlic and onions, or lettuce leaves with radishes, white turnips, asparagus tips and green peas peering out of the pod? If the results were ravishing, as indeed they were, the shell hats were even more elegant, particularly a topper of muslin and impet shells and a képi of winks and razor shells. "Waiting for the Albatross" — now there's a title for a play, by Beckett out of Coleridge with dialogue a throb with the beatings of wings. Except that this albatross was the excellent train that whisks you from Paris to Rouen, smooth as a billiard ball, in less than an

hour and a quarter, and I was waiting for it at 7.10 am at the buffer of the Gare St-Lazare. It is a long L-shaped counter, and perhaps 20 of us were standing at it to have a quick breakfast. Five, a young man, a middle-aged man, and two women and a boy were drinking café au lait and eating croissants. Several of the others were drinking a glass of beer, which, if it seems a long, cold start to a day, is a pretty innocuous beverage in this country. Of the others, none of whom was eating anything — in contrast to the beer drinkers, several of whom were accompanied by their pint with a ham roll — a few were drinking vin rouge with or without a small cup of black coffee. The hard core of about half a dozen had small glasses before them and they contained cognac, Ricard, or pastis. It was a rather startling illustration, though, of the French for the national consumption of alcohol which French doctors, and not simply French temperance workers, are fond of quoting, along with information about the effects.

Precedents in riddle of Chinese leadership

By John Gittings

Lin Piao — without a cloth cap — as he appeared in "China Pictorial".

THE length to which "China watchers" are reduced may be gauged from the latest issue of the BBC's monitoring service, the "Summary of World Broadcasts". A feature in the latest "summary", entitled "Broad-cast References to Lin Piao", establishes that the customary formula referring to him as deputy leader of the Party Central Committee has been dropped in some provincial radio broadcasts but used in others. There is no obvious pattern — a station will use the formula on one occasion, then drop it on another. The fact remains that something is happening in the leadership, and the continued absence of leading military "Politburo members has only encouraged speculation. But there are precedents. Although the composition of the leadership remained fairly

stable, at least until the latest revolution, some key military posts have always been "hot seats". It is at this level that the demands of the military establishment are most likely to conflict with the civilian priorities of the party leadership. Disputes over budget allocation, the extent of political control within the People's Liberation Army, the armed forces' participation in nonmilitary campaigns, and other issues, have always surfaced at this crucial link between the military and political chains of command. The acting Chief of Staff, Yang Cheng-wu, and two colleagues were dismissed after a dispute over policy towards the Red

Guard. Two years before that, the then Chief of Staff Lo Jiching had come unstuck after a debate over what China's military strategy should be in the face of American escalation in Vietnam. The post of chief of staff had twice changed hands in the late 1950s. Recent emphasis in the Chinese press on economic achievements in industry and agriculture suggests that the main policy issue under debate may again confirm this basic question of economic priorities. Chinese foreign policy already reveals a tendency to regard the period of acute military threat as something of the past. The dispute with the Soviet Union has been partly due; the Americans have been trans-



Archbishop seeks 'torture' inquiry

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 15

The Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Robert Selby Taylor, has called on the Government to set up a judicial inquiry into allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners by the security police. He said: "There are rumours — and there appears to be evidence to support them — that the security police are using torture, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of prisoners. "Only an independent judicial inquiry can allay public concern. If, as we are assured, these rumours and fears are unfounded, such an inquiry will remove the stigma on the reputation of the security police. "But if the Government continues to refuse to appoint a judicial inquiry, the rumours will grow, and it will appear that there really is something to hide. The Rev. Bernard Wrangmore, the Cape Town priest who has fasted for 58 days in protest against the plight of political prisoners in South Africa, arrived in Pretoria today to seek an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. Dr Taylor has described his fast as "courageous and persevering." Mr Vorster may see Mr Wrangmore in a few days. He recently saw Mrs Val Wrangmore, who pleaded with him to do something to end her husband's fast. Grave concern has been expressed about Mr Wrangmore's health. He has lived on water and daily sips of orange juice. It is feared that he may have suffered permanent bodily damage. Moslem shrine He started his fast at a Moslem shrine in Cape Town to draw public attention to the death, in detention two years ago, of the Moslem leader Imam Abdullah Haron. Mr Wrangmore wrote to Mr Vorster seeking a judicial inquiry, but Mr Vorster stated that the matter was closed. After 40 days of fasting, Mr Wrangmore extended his protest to include the treatment of all political detainees. He wants the law which prevents them from receiving visitors — including relatives or lawyers — to be relaxed. Support for him is growing all over the country.

Sir Roy refutes 'leak' allegation

From our Correspondent: Salisbury, October 15

Mr Ian Smith today accused Britain of leaking confidential reports concerning a settlement to Sir Roy Welensky, former federal Prime Minister, at Sir Roy said he "scorned" the suggestion. In an interview with the Rhodesian "Financial Gazette," Sir Smith advocated "less speculation and more patience" regarding the Anglo-Rhodesian talks. He said: "However, some observations made by Sir Roy Welensky, over the last few months, including a speech he made recently in Bulawayo, have been so near to the fact which we had been discussing with the British as to make me believe that there was more to it than mere coincidence. "I am sure you can guess as well as I can as to which side he received his information from." The journal added that it presumed the source of the leak to be Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who was a personal friend of Sir Roy's. Last July, in Bulawayo, Sir Roy suggested a two-stage

EEC will say it in Irish

From our Correspondent: Brussels, October 15

After weeks of haggling, Ireland today won its quest to have Irish recognised as an official language of an enlarged Common Market. The Six have overcome their anxiety about a proliferation of official languages — there will now be eight in an enlarged EEC — but have set the condition that the use of Irish shall be limited to a translation of the Treaty of Adhesion and the translation of the Treaty of Rome, the Euratom Treaty and the Treaty of Paris that set up the Coal and Steel Community. The Irish Foreign Minister, Dr Patrick Bury, arrived in Brussels today to attempt to convince M. Jean Francois Deniau, commissioner responsible for the entry talks, of the Irish need to maintain present tax reliefs for exporters. Apart from the issue of fisheries, the last remaining stumbling block in the Irish entry negotiations.

Agnew reminded of lost liberties

From our Correspondent: Cape Town, October 15

The trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Conville French-Beytagh, on charges of terrorism, was adjourned in the Pretoria Supreme Court today until November 1. Judgment will then be given. Today, the prosecutor, Mr J. H. Liebenberg submitted that the court was entitled to say that the finding of subversive pamphlets in the Dean's flat, coupled with the intention to endanger law and order, was sufficient for a conviction under the Terrorism Act. The Dean alleges the pamphlets were planted. Mr Liebenberg said the legislators had treason in mind when they framed the Act. Treason occurred when an evil intention against the state manifested itself in action. People intending to break down law and order committed an act of terrorism. The hearing has lasted 38 days, spread over 10 weeks. The Dean has denied 10 charges.

Verdict on dean in fortnight

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Chess stars again share honours

By LEONARD BARDEN

Another draw, the third in a row, left Fischer and Petrosian deadlocked at 24 points each after five of the 12 games in their world chess championship final eliminator in Buenos Aires. Petrosian chose the Petroff Defence, which he had twice used successfully in his 1969 title match with Spassky when aiming for a draw with the black pieces. So far, Petrosian's technique of building up the tension before trying to win one of the later games in the match is having marked success. Fischer secured a space advantage on the queen's side of the board, but his pressure was easily contained by Petrosian, who simplified into a level endgame of bishops and pawns. White: Fischer. Black: Petrosian. Petroff Defence.

TELEVISION

"OMNIBUS" looks at the famed work and less-noised life of painter Paul Klee (BBC-1, 10.0). Earlier, Szeryng and the LSO complete the pair on Paganini with the just-discovered Third violin concerto ("Music on 2", BBC-2, 8.15). Elsewhere, the hopeful Edwardian domestic saga, "Upstairs, Downstairs," continues (ITV, 10.15). A new BBC-2 classic: Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons" (BBC-2, 9.15).

BBC-1

9 a.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeewan.

10 a.m. The Gap: The Armed Services.

10.30 Sun Eucharist: St Mary de Priory, Abergavenny.

1.35 Fact and Fiction: Robin Hood.

2 noon Windows on the Brain: Illusionist's Toy.

2.25-12.50 p.m. Conflict at Work.

2.30 Farming.

2.35 The Gap: The Armed Services.

2.40 Made in Britain.

2.45 News.

3.00 Going for a Song: Antiques.

3.55 Basil Brush Show.

4.00 Ken Dodd.

4.15 Laurel and Hardy.

4.55 Film Comedy: "Up the Creek," with David Tomlinson, Peter Sellers, Wilfrid Hyde White.

15 She Shall Have Music: Rita Morris.

40 The Countryman.

5 News.

15 A Chance to Meet: Sir William Armstrong, Permanent Secretary, Civil Service Department.

50 Franklin Engelmann.

appeals: St Lawrence, Little Stanmore.

6.55 Songs of Praise: St Mark's Bromholm, Sheffield.

7.25 Morecambe and Wise Show: with Nina, The Pattersons, Kenny Ball.

8.10 Film: "Winter Meeting," with Bette Davis, James Davis.

9.50 News.

10.0 Omnibus: Paul Klee, The Heart of Creation.

11.0 Michael Parkinson.

11.45 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except) —

2.55 p.m. Thomas Owen, MD.

3.45 Rugby Union: Neath v Swansea. 4.30-4.45 Star Trek.

5.15 News Cymru. 5.30 Cofnod a Sylan. 6.30-6.35 John Iwer Watkins appears. "Blooded" Evening Home, Swansea. 11.47 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS — 6.50-6.55 p.m. North: Barnham, Mashed. 7.00-7.05 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 7.10-7.15 p.m. East: Bournemouth. 7.20-7.25 p.m. West: Bournemouth. 7.30-7.35 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 7.40-7.45 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 7.50-7.55 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 8.00-8.05 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 8.10-8.15 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 8.20-8.25 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 8.30-8.35 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 8.40-8.45 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 8.50-8.55 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 9.00-9.05 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 9.10-9.15 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 9.20-9.25 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 9.30-9.35 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 9.40-9.45 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 9.50-9.55 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 10.00-10.05 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 10.10-10.15 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 10.20-10.25 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 10.30-10.35 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 10.40-10.45 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 10.50-10.55 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 11.00-11.05 p.m. North: Bournemouth. 11.10-11.15 p.m. South: Bournemouth. 11.20-11.25 p.m. 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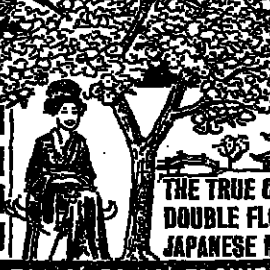
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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

CONCERTS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
Kensington, SW7 2AP

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington, SW7 2AP

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24th, at 7.30

TCHAIKOVSKY

Swan Lake Piano Concerto No. 1
Nutcracker Suite Capriccio Italien
OVERTURE "1812" 150 MUSICIANS

Cannon and Mortar Effects
BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
THE BAND OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS
Conductor: ALAN SUTTIE

MOURA LYMANY

Tickets: 30p, 60p, 80p, £1.10, £1.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER and the ANGLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY present

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st, at 3 p.m.

VIENNA BOYS CHOIR

HANSEL and GRETEL (in costume)
by Engelbert Humperdinck

A Special Delight for Children

WORKS BY MOZART, SCHUBERT, HANDEL, BEETHOVEN, STRAUSS, VIENNESE LEADER.

Tickets: 30p, 60p, 80p, £1.00, £1.25 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st, at 7.30

DAVID OISTRAKH

Overture Egmont
Violin Concerto in D
2 Romances for Violin and Orchestra
Symphony No. 8

BEETHOVEN
BEETHOVEN
BEETHOVEN
BEETHOVEN

LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conductor: ALEXANDER GIBSON

Tickets: 40p, £1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.50 (01-589 8212) & Agents.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL

Saturday, October 16th, at 7.30 p.m.

BACH

MASS IN B MINOR
Hickey, Attfield, Langridge, Bateman,
Bromley Philharmonic Choir
Lewisham Philharmonic Orchestra

Tickets: 75p, 80p, 95p, £1.00, £1.25, £1.50, £1.75, £2.00, £2.25, £2.50, £2.75, £3.00, £3.25, £3.50, £3.75, £4.00, £4.25, £4.50, £4.75, £5.00, £5.25, £5.50, £5.75, £6.00, £6.25, £6.50, £6.75, £7.00, £7.25, £7.50, £7.75, £8.00, £8.25, £8.50, £8.75, £9.00, £9.25, £9.50, £9.75, £10.00, £10.25, £10.50, £10.75, £11.00, £11.25, £11.50, £11.75, £12.00, £12.25, £12.50, £12.75, £13.00, £13.25, £13.50, £13.75, £14.00, £14.25, £14.50, £14.75, £15.00, £15.25, £15.50, £15.75, £16.00, £16.25, £16.50, £16.75, £17.00, £17.25, £17.50, £17.75, £18.00, £18.25, £18.50, £18.75, £19.00, £19.25, £19.50, £19.75, £20.00, £20.25, £20.50, £20.75, £21.00, £21.25, £21.50, £21.75, £22.00, £22.25, £22.50, £22.75, £23.00, £23.25, £23.50, £23.75, £24.00, £24.25, £24.50, £24.75, £25.00, £25.25, £25.50, £25.75, £26.00, £26.25, £26.50, £26.75, £27.00, £27.25, £27.50, £27.75, £28.00, £28.25, £28.50, £28.75, £29.00, £29.25, £29.50, £29.75, £30.00, £30.25, £30.50, £30.75, £31.00, £31.25, £31.50, £31.75, £32.00, £32.25, 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Faulkner says defeat for IRA must not be a long haul

By CHRISTOPHER BARKLETT, in Belfast

The early defeat of the IRA has now become the first priority of both Stormont and Westminster in their approach to the Northern Ireland crisis. This was the message which the Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, sought to convey in a speech yesterday in which he said that every step must be taken to deal with the situation without waiting for a long haul.

Addressing a conference of more than 200 Ulster industrialists at Newcastle, County Down, Mr. Faulkner said: "The Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland are not prepared to wait a long time in this security struggle." Important decisions, he said, had been taken at his talks with Mr. Heath last week, the effects of which would be seen during the coming days and weeks.

Tankers leaked oil

Three trawler skippers have claimed they saw hundreds of gallons of oil leaked during a tanker operation involving two tankers off the south Devon coast. The report has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The trawler skippers said they saw the tanker move across the channel to Le Havre after the tanker operation had been suspended. The tanker was carrying oil. The trawler skippers said they saw the tanker move across the channel to Le Havre after the tanker operation had been suspended. The tanker was carrying oil. The trawler skippers said they saw the tanker move across the channel to Le Havre after the tanker operation had been suspended. The tanker was carrying oil.

Two other skippers - from the trawlers *Angelus* and *Helena* - also saw the oil and the tanker. The trawler skippers said they saw the tanker move across the channel to Le Havre after the tanker operation had been suspended. The tanker was carrying oil. The trawler skippers said they saw the tanker move across the channel to Le Havre after the tanker operation had been suspended. The tanker was carrying oil.

Mr. Harry Worden, chief fisheries officer at Exeter, said a patrol boat searched the area for nearly two hours and sighted several fish, the biggest a quarter of a mile long and 200 yards wide. He said the tanker was spraying the water.

Mr. Ronald Dool, chairman of the Teignmouth Council, said: "We have almost been put to sleep by the oil. It is a disaster. We know that it is."

Vessel missed his warning

The radio officer of the 5,000-ton Shell tanker *Macra* said at an official inquiry yesterday that he had arranged for the tanker to be towed by a tug. The tanker was carrying oil. The radio officer said he had arranged for the tanker to be towed by a tug. The tanker was carrying oil. The radio officer said he had arranged for the tanker to be towed by a tug. The tanker was carrying oil.

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Index' will print censored writing

An organisation to combat censorship around the world is launched in London yesterday under the leadership of Lord Gardiner, the former Lord Chancellor. The organisation will publish a journal, "Index," which will contain uncensored writing from authors who have been censored. The organisation will publish a journal, "Index," which will contain uncensored writing from authors who have been censored. The organisation will publish a journal, "Index," which will contain uncensored writing from authors who have been censored.

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Day three



Miss Catherine Rabagliati, aged 86, who pleaded for action for aged people living in 'abject misery'

Doctor attacks drugs bill

The Government was urged to implement a national disability allowance during the debate on the social services. The suggestion came from Miss Ann Spokes (Oxford), who said that the new constant attendance allowance, payable from December, was a first step towards providing benefits for a section of the handicapped, but that it should be followed by a more widely based allowance.

Miss Spokes was moving a motion which congratulated the Government on its efforts in helping those in need - the chronic sick, the severely disabled, the elderly, and the families with the lowest incomes. Labour, by contrast, had done little to help these groups, and Labour's inexperience while in office had effectively killed any compassion they might have had for those in need.

The first Bill which the Tories had passed in the last session of Parliament sanctioned the constant attendance allowance, which entitled 50,000 severely mentally and physically handicapped adults and children to weekly benefit of £4.30. However, Miss Spokes hoped that the payments would be made on a slightly more generous basis than at present.

The size of the health services' bill for drugs was attacked by Dr. T. Macmillan (Plymouth), who said that doctors prescribed £166 million worth of drugs a year. About one-third of this was £20 million to £30 million - was, he claimed, merely 'aids to comfort' and could be cut without any danger to patients or to the standard of the NHS.

Mr. David Monat (Edinburgh University) said that negative income tax should be introduced to pay for the health and social services. He said the first step towards this had already been taken with the Family Income Supplement.

The advantage of negative income tax was that it was simple to make claims. It had been estimated that means tests for various concessions and benefits totalled more than 3,000. With a negative tax system, only one form would have to be filled in.

Not enough was being done to remove the stigma of receiving benefits, he said. He said that an occupational therapist, Miss V. Martin, who opposed the motion, said that staffing in many hospital wards was inadequate. After 30 patients were in the charge of one psychiatric and one general nurse, in particular, provision for adolescents was often inadequate.

The Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, said that the health services had been restored to their 1969 level, with an extra 3 per cent on top. This was 3 per cent better than Labour had achieved in 1969, when they simply restored the buying power of the previous pension.

He said measures recently taken in social security would cost another £500 million a year from contributors. Nothing was easier than to suggest that pensioners should get more, but he added: "If we are not careful..."

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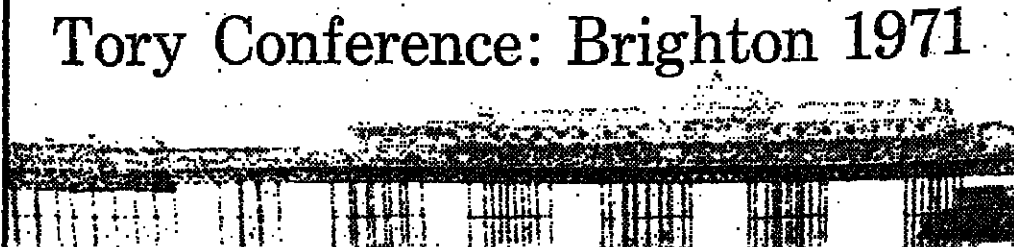
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Tory Conference: Brighton 1971



REPORTS by John Cunningham, Dennis Johnson, Bernard Pratt, and John Windsor. SKETCHES by Gibbard. PHOTO by Frank Martin.

Amery promises an end to slums

PLANNING authorities worsened the housing problem by dragging their feet over the release of land for building, said Mr. Rodney Smith (South Essex), proposing the motion.

Decisions on planning applications, he said, were taking so long that the cost of the land soared with every month of delay. This put up the price of housing generally, and he had read of property in his own area where the price had risen from £5,500 to £7,500 in nine months.

Councillor David Samuel (Greater London) said that no matter what incentives the Government offered landlords, there would never again be a large-scale private investment in homes for renting, because of the fear of a future Labour Government. No land was left for release in the city centres, where most of the slums were.

Local authorities surrounded the city centres must help relieve some of the tremendous burden of their neighbours by accepting some of their population. He suggested that emergency portable bungalows should be built for the homeless on every available strip of derelict land.

Mr. Tom Spencer (Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students) pleaded for more accommodation for students. The shortage of cheap rented accommodation meant that students were competing for rooms with the weakest members of society.

Mr. Norman Tebbit, MP for Epping, waved a sheaf of letters from constituents who were being prevented from buying their own council-owned homes. He said that all council tenants should have a statutory right to purchase, but no tenant should be gratuitously refused. Councils should make a case for saying no.

Mr. Christopher Smith (Hove and Portslade) said that the housing problem was so serious that a few more "Rachmans" might possibly be a cheap price to pay for greater freedom would solve it.

Mr. Robert Lacey (Willesden East) wanted council housing discouraged in the interests of encouraging people to "stand on their own two feet." Council houses, he said, should be for the aged, infirm, and those in need of help.

"I should like to see a system whereby people go into council houses for a period of five years and are made to realise that their term could come to an end," he said.

Mr. Catherine Rabagliati (Paddington) urged the Minister to help the aged who were turned out of accommodation, particularly those who had been living in hotels which now found it better to charge £4 a night and remain empty in winter. Many of these people had nowhere to go - these days there wasn't even a workhouse.

Mr. Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, was given a standing ovation after his speech in which he urged local authorities to allow council tenants to buy their houses.

He said that he could see no reason why local councils should not clear away all existing slums by 1980 with the help of his proposed clearance subsidy. Overcrowding, too, could be brought to an end in the next decade.

Mr. Amery said: "We regard home ownership as desirable in itself. We regard the selling of council houses as a massive new incentive."

Mr. Amery said: "If we put our minds to it, we can make Britain a nation of home owners."

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This green and unpleasant land

THE PROBLEM of the urban area was one which would dominate not only Britain but world politics for the rest of the century, said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, winding up a debate on city life.

"For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to live in one room in an ugly tenement building. For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to work in noisy, dirty factories under conditions of squalor. For many, their freedom under the law is the freedom to live with the back-cloth of a slag heap or surrounded by rivers and canals from which they obtain not fish but constant stench."

It was the Tory Party's duty to show as much, indeed more, passion in removing the conditions in which crime and delinquency were produced as it showed for punishing those caught committing a crime.

There would, perhaps, be as great a contribution to law and order if as many people were sending petitions to eliminate the social and material deprivation from which children went to Borsal instead of university, as were signing petitions to increase the magnitude of punishment.

"Whilst I recognise that my department is responsible for historic buildings, I am even more aware that it is responsible for historic slums. While I have a duty to conserve from demolition and destruction our elegant Georgian squares, I have a more compelling duty to remove the Victorian squalor."

In fact, he said, such a city would have 5,000 mental handicapped people, 30,000 convicted of some crime or act of delinquency, and 150,000 living alone with pensions, unhappiness, and loneliness.

There would be 300,000 living in slums or houses desperately needing modernisation, substantial minorities of unemployed, and people suffering from racial prejudice.

"These are the true contents of the British cities today and the Conservative Party must never forget it," the Minister declared. But they were entering the most exciting decade of improving the quality of the environment.

Investment and facilities would be provided to remove the slums entirely, clear all the derelict land now scheduled, and control air pollution, whether from motor vehicles or industry.

The massive investment of £700 million would be used to clean up rivers during the coming five years. This may not only tempt the salmon once again up the Tyne and

Road safety code 'has saved lives' look at living

THE NUMBER of children killed or seriously injured on the roads has dropped by 900 since the controversial "Green Cross Code" was announced, said Mr. John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries.

He said the code was introduced to cut casualties among children, and a few people prematurely announced its failure. "Today I can tell you that the casualty figures for children as compared with 1970 were down by 8 per cent in May, 11 per cent in June, and 7 per cent in July," he said.

Mr. Peyton said any measure likely to have a significant impact on road safety would be welcomed by the Government. He said that the code was a success, and that it had saved lives.

There was loud applause when he said that in the next few weeks he would introduce a bill to denationalise Thomas Cook's.

The conference carried a motion from St Ives constituency Conservative association asking the Government to examine the means of communication most appropriate to enable rural areas to make their proper contribution.

Mr. Clive Jones (Lambeth Vauxhall) said: "It's not an end to free contraception we want, it's an end to free love." In the long term a change in attitude and an end to the permissive society was necessary.

Mr. William Whitelaw, replying to the debate, said that Britain had taken a leading role in spreading information about population control in developing countries and had offered a base and some finance for the new United Nations population research centre.

The Conservative Party Conference and leading articles will be reprinted as a pamphlet. This will be available shortly after the end of the conference (price 25p post free) from the Circulation Manager, Room 25, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester; or 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WCI.

The Guardian pamphlet on the 1971 TUC is also available at 25p, and the Labour Party conference will be available shortly. The Liberal Assembly pamphlet is now out of print.

Guardian pamphlet

Mr Carr's other IRA

"Whatever makes them go on thinking that lawyers and judges delivering cold legal judgments are going to deliver better results than unions and managements reaching commonsense agreements?" The words are those of Mr Vic Feather, talking about the Industrial Relations Act last March. "No, no," the reasonable Mr Robert Carr would undoubtedly reply. "We don't think that at all. The courts are only a standby. Of course agreements between unions and managements are what matter."

This is certainly the tone of Mr Carr's Consultative Document on the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, which is to be debated when Parliament returns on Monday. As Sir Winston Churchill once said of some other exercise in piety, it contains every cliché from "God is love" to "having no trumps, partner, I pass." Sir Winston meant no blasphemy, for a cliché is often a self-evident truth. The document is full of self-evident truths: that managements must handle industrial relations at the highest level, that line supervisors need training on handling men, that shop stewards need facilities, that their duties must be defined, that everything else that can set employers and unions at each other's throats is better defined in advance than worked out during the sweat of a dispute.

At this level the document cannot be seriously faulted. It contains several valuable check-lists for personnel directors and union officers which they can go through when negotiating an agree-

ment or arranging a disputes procedure. It enshrines, as Mr Carr intended, enlightened practice, and gives it the imprimatur of Whitehall. It is a better written and simpler version of dozens of books on labour relations. Splendid. The only difficulty is in the purpose defined for the Code under Section 4 of the Act—"Use of code of practice in proceedings under this act." Although a breach of the Code "shall not of himself render him liable to any proceedings," it will be admissible as evidence before the Industrial Court or an industrial tribunal.

Which brings us back to the legal apparatus that is the fatal flaw in Mr Carr's Act. It will not work. With a bit of luck it will scarcely ever be used. To the extent that it is not used—and Mr Carr will agree with this—the Act will be a success, or at least not a failure. Perhaps the creation of the legal machinery will exorcise the foolish belief that the law can be a major instrument in reforming the stupidities of unofficial strikes, restrictive practices, and so on. But at what price? The stirring up of a futile political battle between management and labour, between Conservatives and Labour. The diversion of attention from sensible negotiations on reform. The sabotaging of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The diversion of managements from the painful duty of sometimes standing firm. The row over the Common Market in Parliament this winter will almost be worthwhile if it diverts us from this largely irrelevant Act.

Clear slums and create jobs

To clear away slums by 1980 is a worthy target, but housing is notoriously the grave of good intentions. For all Labour's undeniable concern about housing, nothing was more dismally disappointing in the performance of the Wilson Government than its record of slums uncleared, houses unbuilt, and families left stranded without homes. So something more than a conference-rousing speech by Mr Julian Amery is needed to show that the Conservatives will do better. The tone of the Conservative approach, it must also be said, is deeply suspect. The concern of Mr Amery and like-minded Tories is heavily concentrated upon the interests of house-owners. They congratulate themselves upon the revival of private house building, they promise to encourage the selling of council-owned houses, and some of them (as in Birmingham) talk as though they would like to disengage from the responsibility for providing publicly owned housing altogether. Meanwhile at the bottom of the heap are those who quite simply cannot afford to buy their own home. It happens that they are numbered in millions.

Many of these millions are the people who live in slums, some of them because they cannot afford anything better. It is a consideration that seems to be missing from Mr Amery's 1980 slum clearance target. For to speed up the programme the Government is going to free the local authorities from any restraint on what they do with the land that is cleared. Currently they have to build council dwellings on the cleared land to qualify for a somewhat complicated form of subsidy. This is to be replaced by an unconditional slum clearance grant, leaving the local authority free to sell the land, if it wishes, for private or commercial development. What happens to the slum dwellers? They do not, in this context, seem to be the first consideration.

There may well be advantages in taking a more flexible approach to slum clearance land.

It may not be suitable for rehousing, it may be better used as public open space or for commercial development or for some admixture of private housing. One of the objections to vast council housing developments is that they are liable to be one-class ghettos for the low income groups. There will still be planning control over the use of slum clearance land, but it may be difficult to insist upon so-called uneconomic development, such as the provision of housing for people who have to work close to big city centres and ought to be able to live near their work. The commercially minded local authority will be tempted to make the most lucrative killing it can in the property market.

However, even if the ideological prejudices of the Conservatives must cause a good deal of anxiety, it is unquestionably right to set a target for getting rid of the old slums once and for all (the new ones will quickly follow on, generated by rising expectations of what constitutes a decent home). It is also the right time. House building is one of the most effective ways to create employment, for it stimulates demand in a host of ancillary trades from bricks to bath taps. Alongside slum clearance goes the need for new schools. Mrs Thatcher's primary school drive is accompanied by curbs on secondary school building. That makes no sense where it means still sending children to slum schools.

A large expansion of the building industry could be the most effective way to tackle unemployment. It need not be a temporary expansion. On comparative European figures, Britain has been devoting much too small a share of the gross national product to housing for a long time. To catch up and keep pace with our neighbours will require a permanently bigger building industry (which will also have to meet the demands of industrial expansion). For economic as well as social reasons, therefore, the Government will be well advised to make housing one of the spearpoints of its recovery programme.

Which sex is second?

Dr Janet Cockcroft, president of the "freedom-seeking" National Council of Women, has been telling horrifying tales of sexual discrimination. Husbands, she revealed to 450 shuddering delegates at the annual conference, discriminate against their wives by saying, "Of course, you can be gainfully employed so long as you fit this into your spare time, run the house, cook the meals, bring up the children and, above all, see that I am properly serviced and cosseted." Are women, asked the freedom-seeking doctor, "to be duped and diddled for ever?"

Such provocative bra-snapping has now inspired an indignant squeak from the president of the freedom-seeking National Council of Men. Urging the three delegates at the annual conference (the other 447 were forbidden to attend by their wives) to rally in Trafalgar Square, there to burn their string vests and Y-fronts as a gesture of protest, he claimed that, on the contrary, wives discriminate against husbands.

"They say," he said, "Of course, you can play 18 holes of golf so long as you fit this into your spare time, commute to your office every day

in a filthy train, work hard at a boring job, worry yourself into a heart attack / ulcers / dandruff / shingles / acne / alopecia / nervous breakdown / suicide (tick off all those applicable) and generally into an early grave; provide me, both before and after your death, with a higher standard of living than any I have been used to; never come home late without my permission; never cross the threshold with alcohol on your breath; never interrupt when I'm talking; give me your pay packet, unopened, every Friday; invite my mother to live with us; dig the garden, mow the lawn, paint the kitchen; bath the baby, wash the supper things, bring me morning tea in bed and, above all, see that I am properly serviced and cosseted. Oh, and by the way, make that nine holes of golf—there's some shopping I want you to get."

Are men, asked the freedom-seeking president, "to be duped and diddled for ever?" Well, yes, as a matter of fact they are. They should have started Men's Lib ages ago. It's too late now—Women's Lib would never let it get off the ground.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: Daily we wait the final decision on whether or not they are going to close the railway up the Cambrian coast. If they do it will mean the end of many famous stations like Aberdys, Barmouth, Harlech and Pwllheli. But the most unique of all to close will be Dys Junction, a station with no houses near it and no road to it. It stands, a lonely monument of railway enterprise, right in the middle of a marsh. And if you have ever passed through it in summer and thought it a lonely place just imagine it in midwinter when miles of floods are out along the river. It can look a strange place, too, these autumn evenings when thick white mist lies a yard deep across the marsh and sounds are muffled and trains without wheels glide quietly by like ghost trains. In spring it is a birdwatcher's station. With half an hour to wait between trains you can stroll the very long platform out into the wilds and hear whinchat and sedge warblers singing and watch redshanks, curlews and reed buntings chasing and displaying in the rushy fields. Then away you go in your train towards Aberdys and, if the tide is full, you will follow the edge of a lovely fford all the way down to the sea. If you wish to make this journey perhaps for the very last time, you should not leave it much longer.

WILLIAM CONDRY.



Playing into Russia's hands?

LAST SUNDAY evening I was sitting under the stars at the Most Mahal restaurant in Old Delhi. My host was a veteran Indian journalist whom I have known for over twenty years. He is a strong critic of many of Mrs Gandhi's domestic policies, but warmly endorses her handling of the Bangla Desh crisis.

"The West," he said, "must save her now. If it fails to do so she will be forced into war, and one result of that war would be that the present Indian élite, which looks to the West, would be superseded by a new élite looking to Russia."

"In backing Pakistan the Americans are making the same mistake that the British made when they backed the Muslim League against Congress. India is the best bet for the West, and it is still not too late for your country and the other Western Powers to act. But time is running out."

These words reverberated in my mind as I left to catch my plane home, and they have been reverberating ever since. One might possibly dispute the historical analogy (seeing that Congress played into Jinnah's hands by rejecting the Cripps offer in 1942) but the contemporary judgment is hard to fault. It exactly summarises my own view after an intensive fortnight in India.

I went at the invitation of my friend T. N. Kaul (permanent head of the Indian External Affairs Ministry) who wanted me to see for myself what was happening. There was no limitation on my freedom of movement: indeed, I was given access to the prohibited areas of Tripura and Meghalaya. And of course I was absolutely free to discuss the situation with all and sundry.

So I discussed it with Mrs Gandhi, her colleagues and advisers; with politicians, journalists and businessmen not necessarily sympathetic to her; with representatives of the Bangla Desh independence movement, and with refugees in the camps; with diplomats and foreign observers; finally, with dozens of ordinary Indians in different parts of the country.

And my conclusion is the same as that of the veteran journalist quoted above. The West must act—and act quickly

ASIDE from the tragic misery of the refugee millions who have poured into India from East Pakistan, the exodus has primed an explosive political situation between two already edgy neighbours. Here JOHN GRIGG, newly returned from India, argues for action by the West to defuse the chance of war.

—or India's liberal experiment may founder in a disastrous, but inevitable, conflict with Pakistan. And if the Liberal experiment founders, Western influence in India will most certainly perish with it.

India is the innocent victim of a crisis which she did nothing whatever to provoke. To suggest that India enticed the refugees across the border, or is now preventing their return, is the most preposterous calumny imaginable. It is also false to accuse India of working for the break-up of Pakistan.

Actually, the emergence of a sovereign independent Bangla Desh will be against India's national interest, because it will tend to encourage regionalism inside India. All the same, it is now unavoidable sooner or later, because Yahya's brutality has shattered the unity of Pakistan beyond repair. But India has not yet recognised Bangla Desh and would prefer a solution, at this stage, within the framework of the status quo.

Whereas many believe that India is arming the Mukti Bahini to the teeth, in the hope of forcing a solution of the refugee problem that way, in reality the Bangla Desh partisans are receiving extremely limited support from India and know very well that India's aim is quite different from theirs. They want to win their own independence struggle, throwing up heroes who will long be celebrated in song and story—creating a potent national myth. But even the most optimistic of them do not suppose that a guerrilla war could be won in less than two years.

For India, however, two years is a totally unacceptable time-scale. India must see the backs of the refugees within a few months at the outside. Unless the political conditions for their return are brought about swiftly—and the key conditions are the release of Sheikh Mujib and the withdrawal of the Punjabi army from East Bengal—India will have no

option but to go to war. For the refugee burden is intolerable.

It is not primarily a question of money. India could not afford the political and social cost of the refugees, even if the outside world were willing (as it manifestly is not) to relieve her of the financial burden. An invasion equivalent to one whole year's increment of the Indian population would be crushing enough in numerical terms, without the even more serious fact that the invaders are Bengalis and that more than 80 per cent of them are Hindus. As such, they threaten the nation's stability and communal peace.

Since Bengal was partitioned in 1947, about five million East Bengalis had (until the present crisis) migrated from East to West Bengal, and this element in West Bengal's overcrowded society has been a fertile source of Nazirite and other disruptive tendencies. No wonder the Indian leaders will simply not consider treating as a permanency the latest influx of over six million East Bengalis into India's most sensitive and violent State.

In Assam and the new hill State of Meghalaya Bengalis are anyway not very popular, and the permanent addition of a further million or more would have an explosive effect. Even now, when it is understood that the refugees are only temporary guests, conditions in that part of India are near breaking-point, as I can testify. As for Tripura, it is only necessary to say that the normal population of the State is 1.5 million, the refugee population now 1.3 million.

Supplying the Eastern States is a nightmare, because the partition of Bengal makes nonsense of communications in the area, as a glance at the map will show. All supplies have to make an immense detour and the narrow gap that they have to pass through, between the Himalayas and the northern border of East Bengal, lends itself readily to sabotage.

Many of the refugees are getting themselves jobs and undercutting local wage rates, already sufficiently low. This is a grave social evil. But above all, millions of Hindus evicted from a predominantly Muslim State are sure to become a cause, direct or indirect, of communal tension. The Awami League is genuinely secularist, but unless there is a political solution soon the Awami League will be discredited and other forces will assert themselves.

In these critical circumstances the West should give its unqualified backing to India and should deny all aid—including what is called on-going aid—to Pakistan. If it was morally right to bomb the people of northern France as a prelude to their liberation in 1944, it must be equally right to inflict hardships upon the people of Pakistan as a prelude to their emancipation from military dictatorship.

The Americans have the most telling weapon, in that they could stop delivering spare parts for the Pakistani armed forces. Getting tough with Pakistan would not place Western oil interests in the Middle East in jeopardy. It is only where Israel is concerned that the Arab States are prepared to cut off their noses to spite their faces. Their support for Pakistan would not be carried to the point where it seriously inconvenienced them.

Mr Heath should use to full his credit with President Nixon in an attempt to change American policy towards the sub-continent. He respects Mrs Gandhi and is not blind to India's political miracle—the maintenance of free institutions—which counts for more than any economic miracle (though the latter is also needed, and will not be possible until the refugees go back).

He is apprehensive of the spread of Russian power, most especially of Russian mastery over the Indian Ocean. Motives of prudence and idealism alike dictate that Britain should now shed once and for all the misguided doctrine of balance, or equivalence, between India and Pakistan, and should throw all her weight behind India in this supreme emergency.

The work-in isn't working

Sir,—Mr Harold Jackson's three articles (October 5-7) make some valid criticisms of the law. But if you were a court you would want to hear both sides of the case. On October 8 the Lord Chancellor, giving his Presidential Address to this Association, said: "And do not let people suppose for an instant that Justice in England is not the best in the world—at all levels. It is un-rust, it is impartial. It is humane, and better still, despite the law's delays, which it will be one of the principal preoccupations of the Lord Chancellor to cut down, it remains, I sincerely believe, the swiftest justice on the face of the earth." Not one newspaper reported these words although you printed a fourteen-inch report of the speech.

This contrasts with the heading of the second article which refers to "Dickensian justice." In that article Mr Jackson, referring to women who had not been represented at their trial, wrote: "One prisoner offered a defence that she was actually serving a prison sentence at the time of the alleged offence but this was rejected by the court, and then he adds, 'A lawyer would hardly have let that pass.' Let what pass? Is it suggested that this story was wrongly believed by the court? If so what evidence has Mr Jackson got? Courts do not accept things as uncritically as he seems to. I know nothing of the facts of this case but I am quite sure the court had good reasons. Perhaps the defendant thought the court did not know about one third remission for good conduct, or about parole. Or perhaps two women bore the same name. The innuendo that the court must have been wrong is indeed revealing.

A. J. Braysshaw, Secretary, The Magistrates' Association, London W1P 6DD.

Debatable attitudes

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The Great Debate about our entry to the Common Market is being fought in much the same style and on much the same issues as the last general election which, if I remember correctly, was essentially about the price of jam. I abstained from that vote because I could not conceive that either party would willfully inflate the price of jam.

In the same way the Great Debate is being fought on an essentially materialistic plane with the use of sums to which neither side really knows the answers. The Marketeers would have us believe that Continental cars will rush to buy British cars while no Britons will rush to buy Continental cars. The anti-Marketiers have tried to frighten us with the price of food in the Market, whilst ignoring the price of everything else.

The only conclusions I have managed to draw thus far from the arguments produced is that

It's a fair cop, sir

Sir,—Generally, I admire your Miscellaneous columnist's dip style. Sometimes, however, it can mislead. He accurately quoted (October 15) from an item in our "Spectator's Notebook" about a visit to these offices from a policeman. We said the policeman came from Gower Street police station. Miscellaneous correctly pointed out that no such police station existed. The effect was to convey the impression that it was not a genuine policeman who had visited these offices at all. In fact the police officer concerned came from Tottenham Court Road police station—in whose major 39 Gower Street lies. He was from that station's CID. One of the staff here saw his warrant card. He

the Marketeers have come up with the best argument for staying out (onward march of the consumer society) whilst the anti-Marketiers give the best reasons for going in (by trying to revive nationalism and xenophobia).

Nobody has yet projected for us what life will be like in the future of either course; how the overwhelming problems of that future, the environmental, population pressures, personal freedom (to be fair the anti have had an unreasoned go at this one), race relations, the welfare services will be affected. And, however many cars and washing machines we have, these are the things which will ultimately matter.

All I can say is that, if we judge the Market on the issues so far presented then we shall deserve whatever we get just as we deserved Mr Heath. And look what has happened to the price of jam.—Yours faithfully, Mark Ottaway.

26 Clanricarde Gardens, London W 2.

The other side of the case

Sir,—I am afraid that I must reluctantly agree with Peter Jenkin's view (October 12) that the cause of workers control has not been advanced by the work-in at UCS, and this may, in fact, retard it. For despite the gallant efforts of the UCS shop stewards to keep the yards open, they will find that when a agreement is eventually reached and the number of redundancies is reduced sufficiently to save the reputations of Messrs Davies and McGarvie, they are no nearer having a say in their industrial destiny than they had at the start.

It seems to me that the situation at UCS, and also it seems likely at BSA, is typical of the tendency of the British trade unionist to wait until the "Thirteenth Hour" before acting. Surely the opportunity was lost when shop stewards failed to insist on a system of direct accountability to the workers by the board in the "Fairfield Experiment." After all, the architect of the experiment was none other than that recently self-confessed supporter of industrial democracy, Mr Anthony Wedgwood-Benn. Yours faithfully,

Douglas E. Johnson, Chairman, London Airport Workers' Control Group, 128 Cranborne Way, Hayes, Middlesex.

Fare enough

Sir,—If Sir Richard Woodhouse (October 13) arrived with the same regularity as the Guardian, the fare increases would be almost insupportable. Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Mary White, 90 St James Avenue, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

Samuel Pepys*
the sherry
with a
head on it

* Regd. Trade Mark for
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SAMUEL PEPPS
Regd.

مكتبة النخيل

Against all odds

Derek Malcolm on millionaire bookmaker William Hill, who died at Newmarket yesterday.

IF EVER there was an example of a man who stood on his own two feet in perfect Hebraic stance, it was William Hill. From penniless Brumley boy he became, by dint of sheer tenacity and initiative, the world's largest bookmaker. And he ended his days as a pillar of the racing establishment, breeder extraordinary and general sage.

How he fought his way up in the jungle of British bookmaking in the twenties and thirties is the story that will probably never be fully told. An early bookmaking effort at Epsom and Uxbridge saw him penniless in three days. Thereafter he moved to the dog tracks and was wont to drive around on a second hand motorcycle, drumming up trade.

In those days, it was often a word of dog eat dog, and Hill had a considerable appetite. He knew exactly what he wanted and how to get it. Nobody stood in his way for very long. By the early thirties he was doing very nicely. At the outbreak of the war he was worth a fortune. Thereafter he deliberately changed his image. In 1943 he bought the Whitebury Stud, where he bred classic winners in Nibbus and Cantelo. The 2,000 acre estate, bought then for £50,000, is now worth about £1,500,000.

More than anyone else he realised that the old idea of the cigar-chewing Honest Joe was outdated and that, to succeed, a bookmaker had to be a businessman and a respectable one at that. No one took a more prominent part in making bookmaking into one of the country's biggest industries, with an annual turnover of around £1,000 millions.

He did this by running his business exactly like any other successful concern, with assistants who were not necessarily born and bred in racing. He never admitted that bookmakers couldn't lose, which was why he demanded absolute efficiency. "Any man," he insisted, "can make his betting pay, provided that he is intelligent and industrious enough. You have to have a good head for figures and be content with a small profit."

The strange thing was that he himself had a moralistic outlook on betting that would have done credit to a non-conformist minister. This was particularly evident when Macmillan made betting shops part of the general scene. While eventually going into them in a big way, he used to say that he would never have sanctioned them and that they should have been legalised much more carefully; under the strictest control.

By that time he was not averse to striking attitudes in keeping with his status. Betting shops, he said, were losing Britain millions of man hours, were not helping the working man to concentrate on his job, and were helping to give London, in particular, the unsavoury image of the gambling capital of the world.

It was in 1966 that Hill's racing and football interests were merged, and he became the first bookmaker to become a limited company.

He always had a great, and perfectly genuine, love of horses and became widely known as a man totally unafraid to bring new ideas into the somewhat enclosed and conservative world of breeding. As a businessman, he was dynamic and felt strongly that most of the present ills of racing could be cured by sheer hard work and efficiency. Undoubtedly one of the world's greatest bookmakers.

Taverne and Six squeeze

John Cunningham on a Labour whiz-kid facing the long drop

TAVERNE IN HIS TOWN



AT the same time as Dick Taverne, Lincoln's Labour MP, follows his conscience into the Tory lobby to vote for the Common Market, his constituency party hopes to stage a referendum to galvanise local hostility to British entry and to the unusually rebellious stand by its MP.

Rebellious is really too strong an epithet for Taverne who, as probably the soberest of the Wilson Whiz Kids, made it as a junior Minister in the Home Office and the Treasury and is now a greying golden boy. His determined pro-market stand has unleashed the threat of a vote of no confidence in him by Lincoln Labour Party.

According to Mr Leo Beckett, the local party chairman, Dick Taverne seems determined to commit political suicide by flouting the anti-market views of the local party. The PLP and the Labour conference, it's hard to imagine a political death in a city like Lincoln. The sheer averageness of the place makes it a statistical microcosm of England. The proportion of men to women is almost exactly the national average; so is the breakdown by social class.

So market researchers and statisticians come. But no political commentator has ever been called on to dissect a political corpse here. The left wing party, though it squirms when you put the label around its neck—insists that the difficulties, which haven't yet led to bloodshed,

large scale. Investment drifts towards the centre of Europe, and places on the periphery will fare badly."

The Lincoln Labour Party will fare badly too, says Mr Beckett, because a vote of no confidence could signal an era of poor relations with their MP. Come the next election and the credibility gap starts yawning on every doorstep. "It's going to be awfully difficult for a member to go out canvassing with Dick if they have opposite views." This would be embarrassing, and members of the executive are much given to talk of embarrassment, but would it really be suicidal? Or is it just a velvet threat?

Mr Beckett says that Dick Taverne has been given several opportunities to "get himself off the hook." But here is an issue where an MP must obey the Party. The executive, in its own estimate, has been out on tolerance on many occasions. But the record is not quite as straight as that. Once it nearly ripped itself apart over CND; it opposed an incomes policy when the Tories did, too, and it expected Taverne to resign from the Government in protest against prescription charges. However, local argu-

drive, came three years ago when Labour was going through one of its cycles of disillusionment.

But in spite of a little current unease, member and constituents still pay tribute to each other's excellence, hard work, fine record, etc. But voices, at least loud voices, to counter the executive's criticisms of Taverne are hard to find. "They are just not vocal," he says, so he fights his own battles. Taverne even has some discreet backing from a few trade unionists, though Leo Beckett says: "The trade union side generally has to explain its thoughts in great detail, because he's never had experience at first hand. But he always listens." Like the good QC he is.

Unemployment is the local party's strongest argument. The fear is that entry into Europe will mean further amalgamations of diesel, excavator, and turbine works. Pat Mulligan, Scottish, bearded, and party agent for seven years, says: "We have members who have been redeployed three times in two years as firms have closed down or been rationalised. They see the Common Market as the multiplier of this on a

MISCELLANY

New stager

THE "OBSERVER" has crossed the Atlantic in its search for a new theatre critic. The paper is reluctant to make any announcement, but it has offered the plum job to the past by Kenneth Tynan, Rumber Gascoigne, and Ronald Bryden to an American, Robert Brustein.

Brustein is now talking things over with Yale University, where he is dean of the drama department. He is a big name in the American theatre world, where he is drama critic of "New Republic." The "New York Times" offered him their seat in their stalls before they gave it to the Englishman Clive Barnes.

Penny dreadful

FOR THIS relief, much thanks. The ending of the Metro drivers' strike has done more than ease the pressure on Parisians' feet. A few years ago, those little round constructions on Paris street corners, where men could pause awhile, aroused the distaste of Madame de Gaulle, and a decree went up that the pissors must go.

To compensate, the French authorities began to increase the number of public conveniences in the Metro stations. Since the strike began, the stations have been permanently closed, causing all kinds of discomfort and inconvenience.

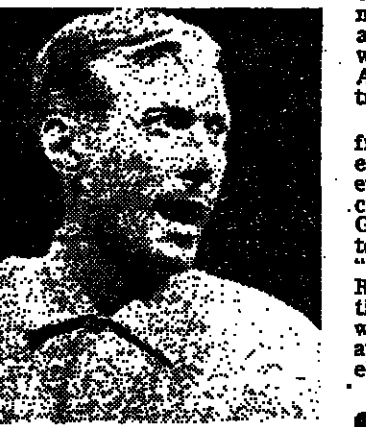
Poetic justice

IT'S NOT exactly a thaw, but the icy relationship between the Russian authorities and the intellectuals seems to be melting slightly. A number of writers and artists have been given visas to leave the country, including the cellist Rostropovich and the poet Voznesensky.

The rebellious poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko has been allowed to visit South America—the first time a visa has been granted to him since his protest against the Czech

Post hoc

HEARTENED by loose talk of Sir Alec's flight into Salisbury, the Anglo-Rhodesian Society has opened a shop along the Brighton Front from the conference centre. Bags of propaganda and Christmas cards in Rhodesian copper leaf and a symbol in the window to delight the most fervent supporter of anti-apartheid: a thumping wooden chain "carved by Africans from the trunk of a tree."



YEVTUSHENKO AT POKE

Blood brothers

PEOPLE in glass houses can at least throw stones at their neighbours. The motor manufacturers' own glossy magazines have got to the point where even they can ignore the general topic of road safety. Usually, though, the articles are restricted to statutory swipes at the nasty old Department of Environment.

Even so, there are tricky bends to be negotiated. "Vauxhall Motorist" this month carries a feature on safety belts. When it came to illustrating the article with cautionary pictures of crashed cars, Vauxhall seems to have had trouble finding the right pictures. In the end they hit upon the answer—two horrible dented and mutilated Ford Cortinas. You know it makes sense.

Bossom pal

BRITAIN makes its presence felt. At the Shah's great banquet, two people got in without a ticket, and both of them were invited, but the gilded ticket didn't arrive. They dressed up regardless and turned up. A helpful official found that Lord Thomson of Fleet had wrongly been provided with a lady on the seating plan—which gave Lady Bossom a seat. Sir Clive sat with some lovely Iranian army officers. Lord T and Lady B were introduced to the Shah together.

Carte Blanche

SHADOWS are chosen. Ministers choose. A week ago Labour front-benchers were waiting elbow to elbow outside the television studios, ready to ratiocinate at the drop of a cue card on everything from the theology of the Common Market. At Brighton this week, however, the Tories have been carefully spreading their Cabinet members one to a programme.

Tyne-Tees, for instance, wanted both Willie Whitelaw and John Davies for their Friday night "Front Page Debate." At the Labour conference they had run to three luminaries: Barbara Castle, Roy Mason, and Bill Rodgers.

Graveside gogglers

Harry Trimborn in Moscow on the dead as crowd pullers



about a mile west of the Kremlin on the bank of the Moscow River. Even tour buses stop there.

At weekends, Novodevichy's narrow shaded paths are jammed with visitors who elbow their way past each other trying hard not to step on the graves or their decorations as they crane to read the inscriptions.

Outside the main entrance, an ice-cream seller is usually busy dispensing cones to a line of people waiting in line. Along the main paths, rows of benches are filled with men and women chatting quietly. Couples push perambulators with children bundled in heavy clothing.

The Novodevichy cemetery is the final resting place for important political, social, and cultural leaders of the Soviet Union who rest beside old Tsarist aristocrats dating back to Napoleon's invasion.

Yet it holds second rank to the Soviet Union's most important burial ground—the Kremlin wall behind Lenin's tomb in Red Square. There the remains of the nation's elite lie beneath gravestones, some topped only with a stone slab or, like Stalin's, with a bust of the deceased, indicating, with the important exception of Lenin's tomb, that the location of the grave is more important than the size of the monument.

Novodevichy's occupants, both buried and cremated, include victims of the abortive 1905 uprising, the Soviet Union's first woman Ambassador, a cosmonaut, scientists, musicians, actors, and such literary figures as Nikolai Gogol, and Anton Chekhov.

The popularity of Novodevichy is, according to observers, due in part to the remoteness of Soviet leaders from ordinary life. The Russians are rarely allowed a glimpse of the private lives of the leaders of Government, the arts and sciences.

In a visit to Novodevichy, they have a chance to see the powerful and famous in a more human setting. Like the day several months ago when they were able to see members of the Kosygin family as they tended the grave of his wife who died in 1967. A crowd quickly gathered around Mrs Kosygin's grave and watched quietly.

The crowd must have been struck by the appearance of the family. Its members were immaculately dressed in finely tailored, bright, and fashionable clothes obviously of foreign make or material, a stunning contrast to the watchers' own drab garments.

The spectators must have been particularly impressed by a beautiful young woman with dark brown hair. No one could say who she was, but she wore a bright red trouser suit.

One of the most recent and most famous occupants of the cemetery is Nikita Khrushchev. His body was laid to rest in a distant corner of the cemetery being developed as a grave site for recent deaths. He merely took his place in the new line of graves.

Closest to him lie the remains of a scientist named Sadovsky, and an opera singer named Mikhailov. Khrushchev's grave is exactly like those of his neighbours,



Rise again, Mary

By John O'Callaghan

WITH THE CRY "I have the sort of knaves I cannot rule" the captain of Henry VIII's warship Mary Rose went to the bottom off Portsmouth in 1545. Now the ill consequences of his crew's disobedience are about to have a positive effect. The well-preserved wreck is expected to bridge a gap in our knowledge of naval architecture.

After a 10-year search, work on the wreck began in 1967, and was led by the naval historian Mr Alexander McKee. He said yesterday that "there is an awful lot of the ship left." The plan is to clear her of the thick mud into which she fortunately sank, to raise her, and to make the centre-piece of a conservation laboratory in the style of the Vasa ship in Sweden.

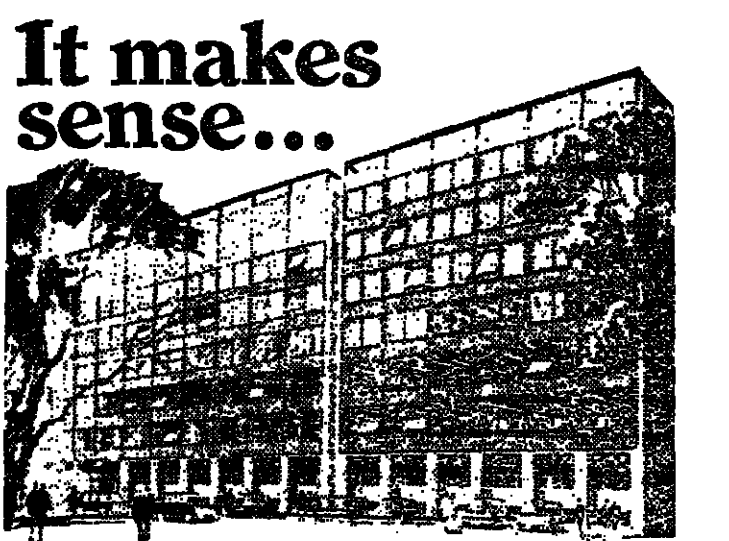
The Mary Rose was built between 1509 and 1510 and is expected to yield important details about the structure and arrangements aboard a Tudor ship. According to Mr McKee, information about warships from 1100 to 1600 is almost completely lacking.

The timbers on this ship are sufficiently well preserved to show the shipwrights' adze marks. Some stone cannonballs have been found—significant since the Mary Rose is believed to have been the first vessel to be equipped with complete batteries of siege artillery as main armament.

When the Mary Rose sank she was engaged in an heroic naval action against the French who were trying to cut Britain off from a Normandy bridgehead. With 230 French vessels against 60 English, the French advanced with four galleys to tempt the English out from a defensive position. The Mary Rose went out to intercept the galleys, capsized during a turn to port, which in Mr McKee's view "they managed to muck up," and sank soon after.

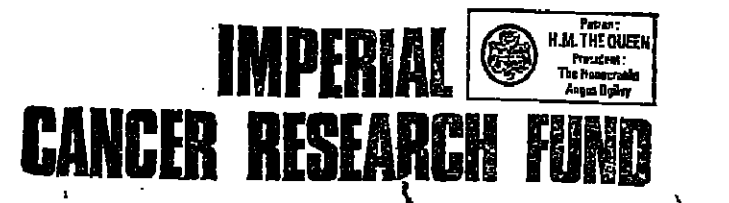
It is now thought the crew was unruly because it was composed entirely of clever dicks with sufficient service to be able to contradict each other's orders. The result was that 375 were drowned of the 200 mariners, 185 archers and pikemen, and 30 gunners.

The French, having failed to tempt the English fleet into action, landed on the Isle of Wight and did some damage.



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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Treasury trims yield on new 'tap'

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

A slight nod for a lower structure of interest rates was given by the Government yesterday when the issue of the new "tap" stock was announced. It is a £600 million 8 per cent Treasury loan 2002-6 at £95 per £100. The redemption yield on these terms is 8.45 per cent.

It replaces the £600 million 8 1/2 per cent Treasury loan issued only on September 8 at £96 giving a redemption yield of 8.7 per cent. It was then taken that the Government wanted to bring long term rates down and the old stock now stands at £98.1.

The market could not make up its mind about the issue. The slightly lower interest rate is compensated to some extent by the longer date.

Some brokers thought that sales of the new stock would be slow until prices at the long end rose by another two points: they were expecting another medium term issue to follow soon and mop up the excess liquidity.

Others, however, thought that the terms were up to expectations and that they fitted well between the 8.5 per cent obtainable on the Treasury 1977, which has a shorter time to run and those of the longer dated 5 1/2 per cent Treasury 2008/12 yielding only 8.2 per cent.

They pointed out that the dates were particularly attractive and that a large demand could be expected from pension funds and other institutions.

The market had been quiet ahead of the announcement. On Thursday it had been waiting for a sign on the Bank rate front and then the last tap issue was finished so it waited for the terms of the new one.

City faces big loss as Autonomics folds

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

Merchant banker Kleinwort Benson and a number of institutional investors have £4.75 millions at stake in Autonomics, a computer software company which yesterday placed itself in receivership. Attempts to find a specialist computer company to take over the operation have so far failed and liquidation looks inevitable.

Autonomics was formed only 22 months ago. Kleinwort Benson initially backed the Autonomics project alone, but after a pilot project the bank brought in institutional investors, leaving itself with only a £250,000 stake.

But in the past few months Kleinwort Benson has poured in another £1.25 millions. At the end of August, as the cash drain continued, Kleinwort brought in accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell to make a record and, in the face of the continuing cash demand, decided there was no alternative but to put the company into receivership. Mr C. N. Smith of Peats is the receiver.

The Autonomics application for a receiver is likely to have considerable repercussions, not least on the relationship between the city and the computer services industry, most of which is still in private company form. The City has been noticeably edgy about computer service industry investment in the past 12 months and this, to say the least, is unlikely to improve matters.

Autonomics was the largest subsidiary of Miles Roman Limited, and it is only two years ago that Miles Roman went to the City and raised nearly £31 millions to launch the service. Autonomics, some £500,000 of that came from the NRDC; the rest was raised through Kleinwort Benson, which later invited in other investors privately.

At the time it was thought to be the largest sum raised privately in the City by a company in the high-technology area, particularly one with almost no trading record.

The money was raised as a

Units at last suggest recovery

The recovery in share prices is at last providing some assistance to the unit trust industry in its efforts to win back investors — but on a strictly limited scale.

September figures released yesterday by the Association of Unit Trust Managers show that new sales during the month were the third highest total of 1971. But the industry's main worry — the rate at which investors are cashing in their units — persists.

First, new sales: at £16.36 millions they were £2.63 millions above the August figure and £2.45 millions better than the value of sales in the corresponding month of 1970. Ignoring special non-recurring offers, the best month so far this year was May when new sales reached £17.8 millions.

Second, repurchases: with £13.56 millions against £13.49 millions in August, a new 40-year low point has been reached but the movement will take some consolation from the fact that while not getting better, things are only slightly worse.

The reason for the high level of repurchases is simply that investors who bought in during the peak of the 1968-9 market boom have at last seen the value of their savings recover and are taking the opportunity to withdraw and invest elsewhere.

Shell-Esso announces oil find in North Sea

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

SHELL-ESSO yesterday announced a second oil discovery in the British sector of the North Sea.

This confirmed unofficial reports which have been circulating for some weeks that the consortium had made a sizeable discovery in an extension of the giant "Forties" field of which BP has the lion's share. Shell-Esso's share of this field is reckoned to be around 20 per cent, but this has yet to be confirmed officially.

A week ago BP announced a second oil discovery in its wells on Block 21/10, 100 miles off the coast of Aberdeen. The Shell-Esso discovery is in an adjacent Block 22/8 due east of the BP discovery, which is itself probably capable of producing well over 300,000 barrels of oil a day, almost a sixth

of current British consumption.

The area around BP's discovery has naturally attracted a lot of attention. Shell's announcement yesterday confirms the earlier extension of the field. BP is about to drill another hole in the concession to the west and has an option to drill two further wells on another concession to the south of this on acreage owned by Chieftain development.

Chieftain, a small Canadian company, picked its concession up at the recent North Sea auction for a mere £3,200 and it now looks an interesting speculation. To the north-east of the BP discovery, Sun Oil is drilling, while to the south there is a concession owned by a consortium including P and O and Inter-

national Petroleum Resources.

To the east of this is the National Coal Board/Concession Consortium has a block. The Shell discovery further evidence of the gas feeling within the industry that the North Sea will turn out to be one of the biggest oil provinces ever discovered. Even so, present evidence it will have a comparatively small impact on Europe's growing appetite for oil.

The Shell hole was drilled by the rig "Neptune" which has not yet been moved to new location. Further north of the Shetlands, another Shell rig "Stato" is drilling a "cannon" well on a concession 30/16, next door to a block which Shell-Esso £21 millions for in the recent oil auction.

UDS drops A & S Henry bid

The struggle for control of A. and S. Henry, the Manchester-based mail order and textile group, seems to be nearly over. United Drapery Stores dropped out of the takeover battle yesterday leaving the way clear for Great Universal Stores to come in with a new and improved offer.

Great Universal Stores has revised its terms to an offer of one of its "A" ordinary units, plus 115p cash for every five A. and S. Henry shares. This values each Henry share at 110p which is a massive improvement on the 80p per share available from United Drapery at an early stage in the auction.

As GUS now holds more than 46 per cent of the A. and S. Henry capital, it is already near-

ing control. In the event of the new offer becoming unconditional, it will naturally be paid to those holders who accepted the previous terms.

The formal details of the revised offer will be sent to shareholders soon by S. G. Warburg, the merchant bankers.

Griffiths Bentley bid for Britax

The takeover bid for Britax, the seat belt and motor car accessories group, first intimated last week, has materialised with an offer by Griffiths Bentley which values the group at £2.25 millions.

Terms of the offer by Griffiths Bentley, which manufacturers car

bodies—is three ordinary shares in Griffiths Bentley for every ordinary 10p share in Britax. This values the Britax units at 86p—just 4p higher than market price before announcement was made.

As expected, there is an alternative of 55p per share which is being written by Slater Walker, who is advising Griffiths.

The offer, which has been agreed by the Britax board, practically a foregone conclusion. The Proctor family, their associates, who bet them control 62.8 per cent of the Britax shares, have agreed to the Griffiths offer. The majority of the Proctor shares are in four private companies which Griffiths will in a separate deal.

SWS buys 30pc of Tanker Investment

Slater Walker Securities has acquired a 30 per cent stake in Tanker Investment Trust for £400,000 and has also arranged to take over the management of the trust from Hill Samuel.

It was also announced yesterday that Tanker had sold all but 240,000 of its holding of 1.8 million ordinary shares in London and Overseas Freighters. Since the company's investment in LOFS accounted for around 90 per cent of its total assets, this means the investment trust is now 60 per cent liquid.

Hill Samuel and its clients have retained 30 per cent of Tanker's shares while the remaining 40 per cent is held by the public.

Dennis Day raises payout to 10pc

Following a sharp recovery, the dividend of Dennis Day for 1970-71 is being raised to 10 per cent, against 8 1/2 per cent for the previous period of 15 months. Directors and their families have waived their

entitlement to the dividend on 1,407,000 ordinary shares equivalent to 50 per cent of the capital.

A pre-tax profit of £190,779, compares with a loss of £210,447 last time. The results bear out the hope at the time of the interim statement of a return to profitability in spite of an extremely difficult trading year in which the postal strike was an important contributory factor.

Erith interim up two points

Erith is another builders' merchant to report a substantial increase in profit thanks to last year's mild winter and the increase in building activity.

The board is raising its interim dividend from 8 to 10 per cent on pre-tax profits up exactly 100 per cent at £178,000 for the six months ended June. Mr E. J. Erith confidently predicts that his earlier forecast of £300,000 pre-tax for the full year will be exceeded.

Foreign exchanges subdued

Foreign exchanges finished the week in a rather subdued fashion, and on a note of uncertainty. There was some fluctuation during the morning, with dollars in demand for a time, particularly against the D-mark. But things became very quiet during the afternoon, with just a slight flurry of activity near the close.

Deutsche marks climbed from 2.3390 overnight to 2.4818 against the dollar at the outset, then fell steadily back to 2.3340 by the end of the day.

Support for dollars also clipped the pound during early stages, but gains during support once again by lunchtime, rallying to 2.4892. The closing level was 2.4892.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.4892	2.4892
Frankfurt	2.4892	2.4892
Geneva	2.4892	2.4892
Paris	2.4892	2.4892
Brussels	2.4892	2.4892
Amsterdam	2.4892	2.4892
Stockholm	2.4892	2.4892
Copenhagen	2.4892	2.4892
Oslo	2.4892	2.4892
Stockholm	2.4892	2.4892
Copenhagen	2.4892	2.4892
Oslo	2.4892	2.4892
Stockholm	2.4892	2.4892
Copenhagen	2.4892	2.4892
Oslo	2.4892	2.4892

Limits set on tanker partitions

Shipping nations ended a 10-day session in London yesterday with agreement on a system of standards to limit the size of compartments in giant oil tankers.

The United Nations International Maritime Organization (IMO) had failed on Thursday to get agreement from its general assembly to limit compartments in tankers to 30,000 cubic meters as proposed by its maritime safety committee. But yesterday it agreed on a Japanese compromise.

This compromise calls on shipbuilders to build and governments to enforce a limit of 30,000 cubic meters on compartments in tankers up to 500,000 tons and trading scale to end at 40,000 cubic meters for 1,000,000 tons.

If larger tankers than these are ever built the maximum limitation would still apply.

Index down

In quiet trading the "Financial Times" all-share index fell a further 1.17 points yesterday to close at 182.42. There were some scattered gains among gilt-edged stocks but business was at a much lower level than during the rest of the week as dealers waited for the terms of the new Government "tap" stock.

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3. Up to 8% p.a. as income
4. Unique 100% growth guarantee
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6. Tax advantages

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The Group has assembled a team of top property experts for the express purpose of managing the Fund. They are assisted by the advice of Healey & Baker, a long-established firm of surveyors who are involved in property throughout the U.K. And the Fund is valued regularly by an independent firm of valuers — Cluttons, Chartered Surveyors.

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The Fund is divided into units, an appropriate number of which are allocated to your policy. The Fund's net income is automatically reinvested to increase the value of these units still further. The Income Facility is provided by realizing the appropriate number of your units at the price and given reasonable growth in property values, payments should steadily increase.

In any event, sufficient units will be realised to ensure that no payment will be less than the previous one.

The table shows the effect of different payment rates, assuming an annual growth rate of the units of 7 1/2%.

Payment Rate	0% Pay-ment	4% Pay-ment	6% Pay-ment	8% Pay-ment
At start—£1,000 outlay	£	£	£	£
End of year 1	1,021	1,041	1,061	1,081
2	1,042	1,062	1,082	1,102
3	1,063	1,083	1,103	1,123
4	1,084	1,104	1,124	1,144
5	1,105	1,125	1,145	1,165

At the end of year 5 your policy is now worth £1,363. If you have received a total of: Nil £218 £313 £410

Remember — these payment rates are not subject to income tax or capital gains tax. At the 7 1/2% growth rate illustrated, you should note that a policy maintains its value with payment rates of 4% and 6% net.

At the 8% net payment rate, however, there is some reduction in value. The Fund Managers believe that for many older investors this very high payment rate may carry advantages that outweigh the reduction in policy value.

4. Unique 100% growth guarantee

A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

But in practice, your money should do considerably better than that. The chart shows how £1,000 would grow over 10, 15 and 20 years, assuming an annual growth rate in the units of 7 1/2%.

GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 7 1/2% p.a.	10 years	15 years	20 years
£1,000	£1,800	£2,800	£4,000

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 7 1/2% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

5. Life insurance

A Save and Prosper Property Fund single payment policy automatically provides you with important life insurance cover.

This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a %age of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	—	200	200
31-40	170	1 1/2	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of its units.

Surplus. The surplus payer has the advantage that there is no liability to surtax on the re-invested income in the Fund.

However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surplus liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income year for cashing in.

Surplus liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

A monthly savings plan

In addition to a single payment policy, you can also invest through a Save and Prosper Plan. This is a simple way to build up a strong stake in the Save and Prosper Property Fund by regular monthly savings. With an S-I-P Plan you also get life insurance cover and tax relief.

How to profit from the Save and Prosper Property Fund

To take out a single payment policy, simply complete the larger Form and mail it to us with your remittance.

If you are interested in regular monthly saving through a Save and Prosper Plan, just complete and post the smaller coupon. We send you all the information you need.

Further details

Unit Pricing. The Save and Prosper Property Fund is divided into an appropriate number of units which are credited to your policy. All the net income is reinvested to increase the unit value. And the unit value which is quoted in the Press — is already adjusted to allow for the liability to tax on capital gains. This means you always know exactly how much your savings are worth.

Repayment. You can withdraw your single payment policy without penalty at any time, for the full value (bid price) of the units credited to your policy. Save and Prosper Group has arranged for the Fund to borrow sufficient cash to meet any unexpectedly high level of withdrawals without having to sell properties disadvantageously. The cost of facility is paid for out of the Fund. The Company nevertheless, has the right in the interests of policyholders to postpone repayment them for up to six months in the unlikely event that this should prove necessary.

Charges. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price of the Fund. There is also an annual charge of 1% of the value of your units for the costs of management, valuation and other expenses the Fund (both those of buying and selling properties) are borne by the Fund.

Detailed information. An annual report on the Fund and its progress will be sent out in July each year, beginning July 1972, to policyholders. Price of Units. The price of units will be 102p each until 5 p.m. on November, 1971. After that units will be credited at the prevailing offer price.

Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy. To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helen, London EC3P 3EP Telephone 01-554 8899 Telex 21942

1. I wish to Invest £ in a Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy and I enclose my cheque for this amount (not less than £200 and in multiples of £1), payable to Save and Prosper Insurance Limited.

2. Name of Proposer (in full) First name(s) Surname

3. Address Town County

4. Date of Birth Postal Code

5. Name and Address of your usual doctor

6. During the last five years have you received any attention or care from any Doctor? YES/NO. If YES, please give details and date.

7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for insurance? STATE YES OR NO. If YES, please give details below.

8. Do you want the Income Facility (Minimum Outlay £2,000) YES OR NO. If YES, please indicate the percentage annual rate of payment: (Tick as appropriate) 4% 6% 8%

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER. I declare in the best of my knowledge and belief that I am of sound mind and that the amount I have invested in this policy is for my own use and not for the purpose of obtaining a loan or for any other purpose. I have read the prospectus and I understand the terms and conditions of the policy. I have not received any other offer of insurance and I have not made a proposal for life insurance, and I authorize the giving of my consent to the policy.

Signature Date

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save and Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME ADDRESS

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 1610/08X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Family finance

Don't let the dustman clean you out

By TOM TICKELL

THE insurance market can provide financial solace for most misfortunes — even if it is ten years before you receive the cheque.

But in choosing your policy, you have to be careful that it covers you against the risks you are likely to encounter. Nothing would be more frustrating than to pay out your premiums on a personal accident policy for years, only to find your policy is voided because you were not covered by medical treatment.

Your descendants may find it difficult to pay the heavy death duties which insurance could have avoided. It is worth looking at the various terms — and schemes — that are available.

Life insurance has become a very complex, for most people, and a lump sum if they manage to survive a given number of years. Even if they do not, the policy will pay out a sum to the beneficiaries.

But term insurance is just a very simple contract. If you die within the next five or ten years, the insurer will pay you a given sum of money, you do not, he will not.

Costs are very much lower in most other forms of insurance, and you can always get a refund of the premium if you die within the first year. This means a 15 per cent saving if you pay tax standard rate.

Health problems
A man of 30, insuring with United Kingdom Provident for five years will pay a premium of £8.50 — provided he has no obvious health problems.

Some companies will not call in the doctors when a man is over 40, and the insurance is worth over £10,000. But at 50 the premium for a year is round about £22.50, and by 60 you will be paying £210 annually.

Of course not all term insurance is for so long. Companies have been in long legal disputes about insuring judges' lives for three days or so — for if they die just before delivering a verdict in a major case, the proceedings have to start over again — with massive legal fees.

The important variation in insuring term insurance — which covers you for a sum that is progressively smaller over a period of years. This is often used to protect a mortgage or to safeguard against the risk of death duties. Benefits are matched exactly to the rate payable at the moment when the policyholder dies.

There are plenty of other advantages besides death at the moment of financial moment. Personal indemnity insurance, which covers you against the cost of damages if you cause an accident, is one of the most important.

You have household cover, which is difficult to avoid, and most companies will pay out a sum of £10,000 in the event of a fire or theft. If the dustman has been in your house, you may well be liable for the cost of repairs.

There are plenty of situations where personal indemnity is needed. If the dustman has been in your house, you may well be liable for the cost of repairs.

Expensive
Someone stepping out onto a street without looking where he is going, may cause a crash as a motor cyclist swerves to avoid him. He could certainly be liable for the cost of repairs.

With the courts awarding increasingly higher damages, it can be expensive not to have cover.

As part of a package — as part of a pack — are comparatively small, the Prudential and Commercial Union charging about £100,000 worth of cover.

If you want to get personal indemnity on your own, you will have to pay to take it out more than a year.

An Alliance will charge £3 a five-year policy. But they say that this is the minimum for which cover is available.

Like the other groups, they say that their administrative expenses are too high to be an annual charge worth it.

But personal accident is certainly not automatic — unless you have the good luck to be hit by a fire or burglar at home. If you are, your child, or even your dog, even if they usually be covered by the household insurance.

Otherwise it is a question of paying more premiums than you pay within each year. Most companies will pay five or six occupational accidents with the clerical workers usually paying less than half as much as electricians, plumbers or woodworkers.

S and P units

This weekend Save and Prosper is inviting subscribers for its Property Fund Units. The company says that, although property values can fall — as well as rise — over any long-term period, a 74 per cent growth rate may prove conservative.

THE nine-to-five day may be on its way out. Many big companies in Germany have abandoned the old working pattern where everyone arrives and leaves together in favour of Gleichzeit — or Flextime in English — where employees can have some choice in the hours that they work.

This arrangement was first tried only four years ago, but it already covers more than 400,000 white collar workers, and the West German Government is looking into whether it could be used in the Civil Service.

The system divides the day into two parts. First there is "coretime," when everyone has to be at work. In Luftansa, for example, this is from 9.30 in the morning to about 3.30 in the afternoon. But provided each man works a given number of hours a month, he can arrive anytime between 7.0 and 9.30 and can leave between 3.30 and 7.0; a lunch-break can take anything from 40 minutes to two hours.

This pattern takes the sting out of unpunctuality by making it almost impossible to be unpunctual.

In Germany, the general rule is to operate the system mechanically, for men on the gates can always show partiality for one person rather than another. Each worker has a computer card, which he feeds into a clock on arrival; it then registers the hours he works, minus the various breaks. When he leaves he takes his card home until next day... and so on. One advantage of the system is that the clock will always show the number of hours that each employee has to work off.

At the end of each month, the hours are totted up, though most firms allow their staff to carry forward up to 10 hours, which they owe the company or the company owes them.

German firms said their men work more rather than fewer than the total hours required. According to Hengstler, one of the biggest firms making clocks

The ins and outs of Flextime

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

For Flextime, the average employee ends the month with four hours owed to him. But the stress is on time — and not overtime. Extra hours now mean more time off in future, and no one gets extra money unless it has been agreed before the job starts. Indeed, one of the system's big advantages for companies is that it cuts down overtime bills. Luftansa now finds it has to pay overtime on about one fifth the numbers of hours that it did before Flextime was introduced.

It is easy to see what the companies gain. They can even out their flow of business and — in a sense — introduce shift work by consent. Certainly it makes little sense for the sales people in big stores to arrive at the same time, for advertising groups, introduced almost nothing happens for the first two hours. By spreading the load Flextime can ensure of their staff liked the new

that the shop stays open longer, without adding to cost. Admittedly, managements could always pile on the pressure to ensure that Flextime was merely awkward hours in disguise. But even so, most British stores have a lot of room for flexibility before that happens.

This was one of the reasons that led the German white collar union — the DAG — to oppose it when it was first introduced at Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm, the major aeronautics and engineering group, four years ago. But in fact it has proved extremely popular with employees and the union has not just changed its mind, but has even introduced the system in its own headquarters.

J. Walter Thompson, the big advertising group, introduced Flextime in its offices, and in a poll found that over 80 per cent of its staff liked the new

system and only 8 per cent wanted a return to the old fixed-hours routine.

The advantages are not all on one side. The secretary who leaves early to collect the children from school can now move off when she wants to. The system seems geared for just the sort of unexpected panics which always crop up.

It means that shopping is comparatively easy and does not have to be skimped in the lunch hour. With Flextime you can wait for a delivery at home, instead of giving complex instructions to neighbours, who happen to be out when the goods arrive.

Many British companies argue that Flextime would not work here for no white collar worker would accept clocking in — which represents a move down the social scale. But that was how German firms first reacted to the idea, for while collar staff there are just as keen on their dignity, wonder why it took so long to develop.

obviously needs to approach it gently, but elsewhere the clocking in problem has proved a paper tiger.

Flextime is beginning to appear in Britain. Imperial Chemical Industries has just started a two-month scheme for 300 white collar engineering staff at their plant at Stockton, though for the moment time-keeping is done by signing in and out. Each man has to work an average of 74 hours a day over each month, but they can come in between 7.45 and 9.0 and leave between 4.15 and 6.0 p.m.

When the experiment is over, the workers go back to the normal pattern, while ICI considers whether to extend the plan. Several other companies are interested, including one of the major insurance groups and a big pharmaceutical firm.

Flextime is in line with the general trend towards participation for it allows people to have a say in one of the most important aspects of their lives. If it makes economic sense to companies as well, it will probably spread very rapidly. Ten years ago, for while collar staff there are just as keen on their dignity, wonder why it took so long to develop.

Now at £67,000,000 the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

The spectacular growth of the Abbey Property Bond Fund is one of the biggest financial success stories in recent times. Starting from scratch four years ago, the fund has grown to a record £67,000,000 with 33,000 people owning policies. (In the last 2 months alone, investors sent in cheques totalling over £6,000,000.)

With this kind of money behind us we can operate on a much larger scale than the other Property Bond funds. For example, it allows us to snap up giant multi-million pound properties at the most favourable terms. Which means we're able to get the best deals on the best properties.

Another point: as the fund has continued to grow, we've continued to improve the bonds. For example, just recently we reduced our deduction for Capital Gains Tax, improved withdrawal facilities and introduced a unique conversion option, as well as making a number of other changes detailed later in this advertisement.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. But we have a lot more behind us than just our own individual assets. Abbey Life itself is one of the country's best known Life Assurance companies with assets exceeding £140 million. And behind them is the giant I.T.I. Group, worth £2,800 million. So you're in safe hands.

Performance

One of the most attractive features of the Fund. Since its inception in 1967, the bonds have continued to appreciate. Indeed, over the last 18 months the growth has been dynamic. In the last year alone, from October '70 to October '71, Abbey Property Bonds increased their value by a handsome 12.5% (including the re-invested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard-rate taxpayer would have needed a gross income of 18.1% on his money.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 3% p.a. compound from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) — whichever is the greater. Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Of course Property values can fall as well as rise but provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 6 2/3%, your bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offer price of the Units). The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact comfortably exceeded 6 2/3% since the bonds were introduced.

Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your property bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selective Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to



Arundel Towers, Southampton. One of eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £24,000,000.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel 01-248 8111

I wish to invest £..... in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full First Names

Address

Occupation Date of Birth

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident?

If not, please give details

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy?

Tick here for 8% Withdrawal Scheme:

annual (minimum investment £1000) quarterly (minimum investment £4000)

half-yearly (minimum investment £2000) monthly (minimum investment £12000)

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new accumulator Units allocated at the current offer price of £1.02. Offer closes on Friday October 22nd.

Signature

Date

G SAT 3 S

A full explanation of the new accumulator units is given in the paragraph on Regular Valuations.

The application and the new units are only valid upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted. Completion of this form does not constitute an offer of insurance. The Company's policy is to underwrite all applications on the basis of a medical examination. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases.

income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate — currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at 1/3 the full rate of tax, in present circumstances the deduction will be made at 1/2 of the full rate — a new feature.

Surtax

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few — National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors. To make it simpler for new Bondholders, property bond units will be of the accumulator type, where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units.

Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5% plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units. After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier. The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover (which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday) illustrated in the coupon on the left.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All new Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

Widows' pensions—a fair wage for the age

By RICHARD SLEIGHT

IF five men entering employment for the first time Monday next will die before reaching retirement age. Sad but true, but sadder still for the widows of these employees.

Unfortunately an atmosphere of cant and hypocrisy still too often overhangs the subject of what should be done for the widows of those who die in the line of duty. But are now at last moving into the area of reality, especially where the financial needs of widows with young children are discussed.

That widows are one of the financially underprivileged groups in the community has been hammered home by successive governments. One of the improvements in the recently published White Paper "Pensions for the Future" is a very much more adequate provision for widows than has been thought necessary hitherto.

But the personal problem still remains. What is it that prevents a widow from getting on? What income does she get from her husband's pension scheme if he died before he was 40? Delicacy, fear of the evil eye, fear of being thought excessively mercenary or of being considered just another victim of the system.

Whatever the reason for these feelings, the march of time is rendering them obsolete. Because now that it is generally accepted that a pension is as much a part of a salary as the salary itself, the pension being that you don't actually receive the pension until retirement, it follows that the husband's pension is his wife's income if he dies before he is 40.

Investments necessary to provide a widow's pension also part of the husband's pension. If there is no widow's pension, then the husband's pension is as much smaller as the wife need therefore feel it is on her excessive mortality. If she asks her husband for these financial provisions she is really asking for a fair wage or salary.

The Government is proposing in 1975 it should be compulsory to provide a minimum pension for all occupational schemes at the rate of half the husband's pension. Admittedly, the level of a widow's pension to which condition must apply is low, but the fact that it is to be made compulsory is the important feature. It can be expected that long after 1975 many more employed workers will have a pension provision in their schemes in the belief that a desirable social objective which their employees before employees can come to their widows, it is necessary to understand the best kind of arrangement for them. And it is no harm in spreading understanding as widely as possible.

Ingersoll-Rand plan for Europe

Mr William L. Wearly, chairman of the Ingersoll-Rand Company of New York, announced yesterday that Ingersoll-Rand will establish a plant in Europe for the manufacture of heavy capital goods which could cost around \$5 million. On the other hand, he thought it possible that an existing plant could be purchased and modified at a lower cost.

The exact location of the new plant will depend on a current survey of facilities in Europe. Mr Wearly said that the output will supplement the existing Ingersoll-Rand heavy capital goods production in Europe and extend the range of equipment available "in anticipation of the opportunities created in the prospective enlargement of the EEC."

Schneider wins atom plant order

Electricité de France (EDF) yesterday awarded a contract to the Schneider Group for the construction of a second nuclear power plant using the pressurised water reactor system developed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation of the U.S.

The 880-megawatt plant is to be built at Bugey, north of Lyon.

Last year EDF awarded the Schneider Group a contract to build France's first enriched-uranium nuclear power plant at Fessenheim, on the Rhine. The contract was unofficially estimated to be worth \$50 million.

Yesterday's decision again postpones the use of the boiling water reactor — BWR — system developed by General Electric. An offer for a BWR plant was submitted by Cie. Generale d'Electricité, licensee of General Electric.

Company news briefs

Interim results
British and Canadian Investments: 4 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £20,000 (£18,000).
Upward and Birch: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profit for 6 months to June 30 £78,000 (£75,000).
Zenith Carbuwetter (subsidiary of Selet Ltd.): Pre-tax profit for 6 months to June 30, £397,000 (£344,000).

Winchmore Investment Trust: 2 pc (same).

Bids and deals
Thorn Electrical Industries has bought for cash, Etabl. G. L. Carpentier, the longest-established radio and TV manufacturer of Kuurne, Belgium. A spokesman declined to say how much the deal was worth yesterday.

Property Bonds? Unit Trusts? Fixed Interest?

Now for the first time
Hambros offer you the best of all three
in a simple new investment

Normally, people wanting security plus a decent rate of growth for their money choose between three types of investment: unit trusts, property bonds, or fixed interest savings such as gilt-edged or a building society.

Now for the first time Hambro Life offers one simple investment that gives you the best of all three.

It works like this. You put your money

into Hambro Managed Investment Bonds, and a panel of experts take over. They choose the combination of shares, property and fixed interest which they believe will offer the best balance between making money and keeping your investment secure.

The Chairman of Hambro Life, Jocelyn Hambro, has appointed four established experts to manage the Fund. They are:



George Fletcher, Chairman of the Hambro Life Assurance Limited.



Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund.



Peter Hill-Wood, a director of Hambro Bank responsible for the investment department of the Bank and largest property bond fund.



Mark Weinberg, Managing Director, Hambro Life, who built up Britain's largest property bond fund.

Where will your money be invested?

Shares

This part of the Fund will be invested in units of the Allied Unit Trust Group. A founder of the unit trust industry in 1934, the Group has an outstanding and consistent long-term investment record. The Trusts invest in a wide spread of Stock Exchange shares, carefully chosen to give the best combination of capital growth potential and income. The Fund is also free to make direct investments in shares.

Property

This part of the Fund is invested directly in property through the Hambro Property Investment Fund. The Fund's policy is to buy business property in the United Kingdom — first class office buildings, factories and shops let on long leases to good quality tenants.

A leading firm of chartered surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, act as independent valuers.

Fixed Interest

Under certain economic conditions, the panel of experts may decide that part of the Fund should be held in fixed interest investments, to give a combination of income and security.

Under these circumstances, money will be held on deposit with banks, financial institutions or local authorities, or invested in gilt-edged or other fixed interest securities.

1. The security of Hambros
Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group and thus enjoys the backing of one of the world's leading merchant banks. It is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, with outstanding experience in the field of investment — including building-up one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in Britain.

2. Increasing life assurance
Hambro Managed Investment Bonds have built-in life assurance cover which actually increases with the value of your Bonds. This means that the amount payable to your family on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

3. Tax advantages
Income accumulated in the Fund is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as

your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then a surtax payer, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability; currently, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

4. How can I watch the value of my Bonds?
The Fund is split into Accumulation Units which are valued weekly. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in the Daily Telegraph, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

It must be realised that there is no guarantee of capital growth and that Units

can go down as well as up. On the basis of experience, however, the Company is confident that Managed Investment Bonds will prove a highly rewarding investment over the longer term.

5. How do I cash my Bonds?
You can cash-in your Bonds at any time, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

6. What are Hambro Life's charges?
The offered price of Units includes an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund. This covers the life assurance, as well as the Company's charges.

7. Annual Report
Every year, you will be sent an Annual Report, giving a full description of all the Fund's investments.

8. How do I buy Hambro Managed Investment Bonds?
Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your application will be acknowledged within a few days.

Send in your application and cheque before Thursday 21st October to obtain Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.130. After this date Units will be allocated at the price then ruling.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out alongside a full table appears in the Bond policy.

These benefits come into force only upon satisfaction of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to alter the benefit payable if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Completion of this form will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on legal opinion regarding present law.

Today's programme

FIRST DIVISION		THIRD DIVISION	
10. Arsenal	10. Bolton v. Oldham	10. Bolton v. Oldham	10. Bolton v. Oldham
11. Ipswich	11. Brighton v. Port Vale	11. Brighton v. Port Vale	11. Brighton v. Port Vale
12. Manchester City	12. Bristol R. v. York City	12. Bristol R. v. York City	12. Bristol R. v. York City
13. Middlesbrough	13. Chesterfield v. Torquay (3.15)	13. Chesterfield v. Torquay (3.15)	13. Chesterfield v. Torquay (3.15)
14. U. v. Derby	14. Halifax v. Mansfield	14. Halifax v. Mansfield	14. Halifax v. Mansfield
15. Crystal Palace	15. Plymouth v. Aston Villa	15. Plymouth v. Aston Villa	15. Plymouth v. Aston Villa
16. Liverpool	16. Rochdale v. Notts Co.	16. Rochdale v. Notts Co.	16. Rochdale v. Notts Co.
17. Sheffield U.	17. Rotherham v. Blackburn	17. Rotherham v. Blackburn	17. Rotherham v. Blackburn
18. Coventry (3.15)	18. Shrewsbury v. Bradford City	18. Shrewsbury v. Bradford City	18. Shrewsbury v. Bradford City
19. Wolverhampton	19. Walsley v. Barnsley	19. Walsley v. Barnsley	19. Walsley v. Barnsley
20. West Ham	20. Wrexham v. Tranmere (3.15)	20. Wrexham v. Tranmere (3.15)	20. Wrexham v. Tranmere (3.15)
SECOND DIVISION		FOURTH DIVISION	
1. Sunderland	1. Brentford v. Bury (3.15)	1. Brentford v. Bury (3.15)	1. Brentford v. Bury (3.15)
2. Cardiff	2. Cambridge U. v. Chester	2. Cambridge U. v. Chester	2. Cambridge U. v. Chester
3. Charlton	3. Exeter v. Southport	3. Exeter v. Southport	3. Exeter v. Southport
4. Portsmouth	4. Clitham v. Darlington	4. Clitham v. Darlington	4. Clitham v. Darlington
5. Bristol City	5. Newport v. Doncaster (3.15)	5. Newport v. Doncaster (3.15)	5. Newport v. Doncaster (3.15)
6. Luton	6. Reading v. Hartlepool	6. Reading v. Hartlepool	6. Reading v. Hartlepool
7. Oxford United	7. Southport v. Grimsby (3.15)	7. Southport v. Grimsby (3.15)	7. Southport v. Grimsby (3.15)
8. Carlisle	8. Wokingham v. Aldershot (2.45)	8. Wokingham v. Aldershot (2.45)	8. Wokingham v. Aldershot (2.45)
9. Q. P. Rangers			
10. Bishop's Cleeve			
11. Vauxhall			
12. Premier Division			
13. Wrexham			
14. Gillingham			
15. Exeter			
16. Wokingham			
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How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

For your Bonds to maintain their original value, calculated at the offered price, the capital value of the Fund's investments must grow by 2½% p.a. after allowing for capital gains tax. Provided that the capital growth is greater than this, the value of your Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% p.a. in cash. This assumes that the net income is 3½% p.a.

*If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.



Hambro Managed Investment Bonds

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited
6 Little Portland Street, London, W1N 8AG. 01-497 2761

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Managed Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss _____
Full First Names _____
Address _____
Occupation _____ Date of Birth / /
Do you already hold any Hambro Life policy? _____
Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? _____ If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here if you wish to draw 6% p.a. in cash — minimum single investment £1,000. (If you leave the box blank, all cash will be accumulated in the Fund for you.) ☐

Signature _____
Date _____

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